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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current news, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

1. NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person Orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.

Decrease for the Month, $1,626,760.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1874.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt of the United States for the month of August, 1874, just issued:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,713,228,050
Five per cent. bonds	511,025,200
Total coin bonds	$1,724,253,250
Lawful money debt	14,078,000
Matured debt	2,578,140
Legal tender notes	$ 382,076,697
Certificates of deposit	58,030,000
Fractional currency	43,797,675
Coin certificates	29,141,200
Total without interest	$ 515,705,573
Total debt	$2,257,215,233
Total interest	24,656,541
Total debt and interest	$2,280,571,774
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 71,083,928
Cash in Treasury, currency	1,099,232
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	58,000,000
Total in Treasury	$ 146,389,160
Debt less cash in the Treasury	2,140,178,614
Decrease during August	1,626,760
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies; interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	61,623,512
Interest matured and not yet paid	646,255
Interest paid by United States	24,525,336
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,388,092
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,983,704

LOUISIANA.

Circumstantial Account of the Murder of the Negroe Officials of Coushatta---They Resign their Positions and Agree to Leave the State---They are Butchered in Cold Blood---"Republican Partizan" Accounts Give the Only Probable Theory of the Murders.

SHREVEPORT, September 1.—Mayor A. F. Stephenson, of De Soto parish, arrived here to-day, and furnished an account of the Coushatta troubles, which is no doubt substantially correct. It seems that in Red River parish, where the negroes are largely in excess of the whites, much apprehension and alarm have been felt by the latter on account of a threatened outbreak of the negroes, instigated, as was generally believed, by Edgerton, Dewees, Twitchell, Howell, Willis, Holland and others. The lives of several respectable white citizens of the parish had been threatened by the negroes, and a few days ago Mr. Williams, a respectable citizen of the Third ward of Red River parish, was attempted to be assassinated by two notorious and desperate negroes, near Brownsville, in the lower edge of the parish, he having been fired at by them with double-barreled shot guns, on last Thursday night. A small party of white men went to the cabins of these negroes with the view of arresting and lodging them in jail, when they were fired upon from the cabin and one of the party instantly killed. The negroes then attempted to run into the woods, when they were both shot and killed by the party attempting the arrest. On the next day (Friday) a large body of armed negroes, between three and four hundred in number, assembled near Brownsville, swearing vengeance against the whole white race and declaring that they would not leave a white man, woman or child alive in the parish. This created great apprehension and excitement at Coushatta and throughout the surrounding country, and on Friday night the roads leading into the town were picketed. Two young men, Mr. Joe Dickson and Mr. Pickens, who were on one of the posts, halted a negro who was coming into town with a sack of buckshot. He paid no attention to the summons to stop and ran off into the darkness, being fired at by one of the parties, without effect, however. They immediately went into the town to report what had occured, and were returning to their posts when they were accosted in the streets of Coushatta by Homer Twitchell and two notorious negro desperadoes, Andrew Bosley and Bob Smith, all of whom were armed. They had a few moment's conversation with them, not of a violent nature, and had turned round to proceed to their post, when they were fired upon twice by this armed party from the rear and without warning. Dickson was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded by this fire. He now lies in a very critical condition. Mr. Pickens escaped unhurt. The firing party then ran off, Bosley and Smith escaping altogether, and Twitchell for the time being. That night and next morning F. S. Edgerton, Homer J. Twitchell, A. J. Dewees, W. F. Howell, C. Holland and M. C. Willis, all white, besides a number of negroes, were arrested and placed under guard. All of the party who held offices, then voluntarily tendered and wrote out their resignations, and they, with the others, voluntarily proposed that if a guard was furnished them to Shreveport, they would leave the State to return no more. This was at once assented to, and the prisoners requested Mr. John Carr, a reliable and trustworthy citizen present, to take charge of the guard for the protection. On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Carr, with a guard of about sixteen men, started with the above named prisoners, except the negroes released. Soon afterwards a party of between forty and fifty men, supposed to be all Texans, who had come into Coushatta, started in pursuit with the avowed purpose of lynching the prisoners. Later in the day Mr. Carr was apprised of this fact, and put his horses and those of the prisoners at the top of their speed, to avoid being overtaken. While nearing the Hutchinson plantation, on Red river, some thirty miles below Shreveport, with a view of crossing there and destroying the flat-boat to prevent further pursuit, he was overtaken by the pursuing party, his guards overpowered and the prisoners taken away from him and three of them—Edgerton, Twitchell and Dewees—shot on the spot. Three—Howell, Holland and Willis—were carried back a short distance to near Ward's store and there shot. The citizens in the neighborhood assembled yesterday morning and buried them in the graveyard, near Hutchinson's plantation, and the last three on the spot where they had been killed, near Ward's store.

A REGIMENT OF WHITES RECRUITING.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—The Governor has called out an extra regiment of State Militia, to be composed of picked white men. The orders were issued some days ago, in view of apprehended white league disturbances and the entire absence of United States troops from the State. Recruiting has been quietly going on, and it is stated that a number of ex-soldiers of both armies have volunteered. This regiment will be added to Longstreet's brigade, and will be used mainly to keep down disturbances in and around the city.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—The following is from Republican partizan sources:

Dispatches received in New Orleans by State Senator M. H. Twitchell, brother of one of the persons killed in Coushatta, state explicitly that the only cause of the sad occurrence was a White Leaguemovement to run out of the State or kill the white Republican leaders in the parish of Red River (which, by the returns of all the Returning Boards, went largely Republican at the last election), and thus to prevent the organization of the Republican voters of that parish for the coming campaign.

At the Executive Department it is asserted that the intention of the White League of Caddo parish, to take possession of Red River parish, was known to the parish officers for days previous to the actual occurrence, and was the only reason of the parish officers organizing to resist their displacement from offices to which, according to the returns of their opponents, they were fairly elected.

Governor Kellogg states that all the information in his possession emphatically contradicts the version given by Major Stephenson, of the origin of the trouble.

Interesting Insurance Case.

BOSTON, September 1.—A case is on trial in the United States Circuit Court between Haley, Morse & Boyden versus several insurance companies outside the State. The action was brought to recover $65,000, insurance alleged to be due them as the result of the fire of May 30, 1873. The firm had on insurance of $125,000, of which $60,000, held by offices in Boston and vicinity, have been paid. Defendants decline payment on the ground that their policies contained clauses providing for invalidation in case naptha was used on the insured premises, and they allege that naptha was used. Eminent counsel appear on both sides.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The first of the new United States iron sloops of war, was launched yesterday, at Roache's ship yard, in Chester, Pa.

The New York Universalist State Convention, in session at Auburn, are considering the establishment of a lady professorship in the Clinton Liberal Institute.

The steamships Pereire, Algeria, Humboldt and Ethiopia, from New York, have arrived out. The Russia, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION.

MADRID, September 1.—In Barcelona there has been riotous opposition to conscription, and boxes containing the names of persons liable to draft were in some instances stolen and burned.

GENERAL ZABALA IN MADRID.

MADRID, September 1.—General Zabala has arrived here to confer with the government.

RUSSIA LOOKING INTO THE AFFAIR.

Russia has sent special agents to the Republican and Carlist general headquarters to report on the military positions of the contending parties.

A CARLIST DEFEAT.

The Carlist Generals, Tristany and Mora, were defeated by the Republicans near Seo de Urgel, on Sunday last, losing four hundred killed and wounded.

ATTEMPT TO BURN PUYCERDA.

The Carlists, having despaired of the capture of Puycerda, are preparing to burn the town with incendiary projectiles to-night.

A CARLIST SUCCESS.

BAYONNE, September 1.—The Carlists under Alvarez have defeated and driven off the column of General Loma, who was attempting to throw provisions into Victoria.

England.

NEW TARIFF OF RATES ON ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

LONDON, September 1.—Representatives of Atlantic steamship lines held a final conference at Liverpool, to-day, and took steps which put an end to the competition between them. They fixed the rate of steerage passage at five guineas on fast, and five pounds on slow lines, and agreed to carry freight at the minimum rates, which are about fifty per cent. below those of the old arrangement. Three months' notice is required from any line which may wish to withdraw from the agreement.

France.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH PILGRIMS—PUNISHMENT OF NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, September 1.—A large number of Catholic pilgrims from England have arrived here, on their way to the shrine of Pontigney.

Le Temps, L'Opinion National and *Le Bien Public* newspapers have been sentenced to a nominal punishment for publishing Marshal Bazaine's letter.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 1.—Arrived out—Steamship Deutschland, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 1, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2-3/4 per cent., or 1/8 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day is £32,000. Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93⅞. 5-20's 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 106⅜; 10-40's, 104⅝. New York Central 96; Erie 32; do preferred 54. Refined petroleum 9½d. Common rosin 6s 3d. Linseed oil 28s 6d. Spirits of turpentine 23s 9d @24s.

PARIS, September 1.—Rentes 63 francs 77½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 1.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export, and 1,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 28,000 quarters, of which 25,000 quarters were American. Lard 61s 6d.

TEXAS.

The Same Old Story--Negroes Arming in Defense of their Homes and Families.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—The *Republican* learns from a gentleman just from Galveston, that on Friday last, at Corsiana, Texas, the wife of a negro living three miles from that town, was grossly insulted by a white desperado. The husband went to Corsiana and made complaint before a Justice of the Peace. In attempting to arrest the desperado, the negro husband and two or three others were shot. Some three hundred negroes then armed themselves with the intention of capturing the white man, who with five or six others had taken possession of a cabin in the suburbs, barricaded it and were determined to resist arrest. When the informant left, the whites were consulting the negroes as to besiege the cabin, as its occupants were well armed and would kill many of their assailants.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Attempt to Repeal the Beer Ordinance---Shooting Affray---Waif Found in the Street.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., September 1, 1874.

The attempt on the part of a few members of the City Council to rush through the repeal of the beer ordinance, last night, proved a total failure. One member denies that he signed his name to the call for a meeting. The chair decided the meeting of Council illegal. The temperance people say, to-day, that they can count on enough to prevent its repeal.

Polk Roush was shot last night by J. T. Copeland and seriously wounded.

A little girl, aged four, calling herself "Nellie," was picked up on the street to-day. She says she came in a wagon with a man and woman, and was set out on the street.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday, over the South Atlantic States rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, northeasterly winds, and on the coast cloudy weather with local rains. For the Gulf States, northeast to southeast winds, generally higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature and partly cloudy or clear weather. For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, northeasterly winds, slightly higher temperature and clear weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest, diminishing southerly winds shifting to northerly, local storms followed by clearing weather and rising barometer. For the Upper Lake Region, falling followed by rising barometer, diminishing southerly winds, cloudy followed by clearing weather. For the Lower Lake Region, stationary barometer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For New England, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds and clear weather. For the Middle States, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, high northerly winds and clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1874—10:18 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.12	72	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.17	73	S. E.	Clear.
Davenport	30.06	73	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.19	72	N. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.02	72	S. E.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.92	79		Clear.
Louisville	30.12	73		Clear.
Memphis	29.97	76		Clear.
Nashville	29.11	78		Clear.
Omaha	29.87	80	S.	Lt. rain.
Pittsburgh	30.17	65	N. E.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.90	82	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.10	73	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.85	74	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.06	83	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.92	69	E.	Clear.
La Crosse	30.04	72	S.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
(Room 23, First National Bank),
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 1, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.22	55	87	N. W.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.09	84	28	N. W.	Gentle	Fair.
10 P. M.	30.19	60	70	N. E.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barom.....30.16 Highest therm.....85
Mean therm.....69 Lowest therm.....54

GEO. H. ROHE.
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

Amateur Base Ball Championship.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—The Staten Island Base Ball Club, of New York, played the Louisville Eagles, to-day, for the amateur championship of the United States. On the 9th inning the game was a tie, and it was necessary to play the 10th inning, which resulted in a score of 8 to 7 in favor of Staten Island. The return game is to be played on the 8th instant.

A Map that Should Be in Every House.

As stated, the People's Monthly Publishing Company have issued a most complete and reliable Railroad and County Map of the United States and Territories (the States on one side and the Territories on the other), corrected to the very latest date possible.

Read the following:

PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1874.

We can recommend the People's Monthly County and Railroad Map of the United States, being well adapted for the use of express and railroad men generally.

J. R. SKIVELY,
Agent Adams Ex. Co.

POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURGH, August 31, 1874.

We have several copies of the People's Monthly Publishing Company's new County and Railroad Map in daily use in this office, and recommend it to all wishing a *reliable* map. It is the latest map published, and is the most complete and best for general use that we have ever seen. It is correct and elegantly finished.

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

If any parties in either city would like to examine our map, and will drop us a postal card, we will give them an opportunity at an early day. *One hundred lightning Canvassers* wanted immediately. Salary or commission. Call or address

PEOPLE'S MONTHLY,
84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Circular to United States Marshals and Attorneys.

No More Vacations Without Leave from Headquarters.

A Few Pocket-Knives for Treasury Employees.

Gratifying Public Debt Statement.

SALE AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

Egypt's International Court and America's Interest Therein.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1874.

Check on United States Marshals and Attorneys.

The Department of Justice has been put to much inconvenience in conducting its correspondence with United States Marshals and District Attorneys, on account of their frequent absences from their posts. To cure this evil, the Attorney General has directed a circular to be sent to each of these officers, notifying them that they must hereafter apply to the Department for leave before absenting themselves from their duties.

Pen Knives at the Treasury.

Six thousand dollars' worth of pen knives were distributed among the Treasury employees to-day.

The Public Debt Statement,

issued to-day, shows a gratifying reduction, and all the indications now are that the succeeding monthly statements will continue to show the same large reductions which were for a time interrupted by the panic.

Sale and Redemption of Bonds.

The sales of the new five per cent. bonds continue to be most encouraging. The Secretary issued a call to-day for another batch of the five-twenties of 1862. There are now considerably less than two hundred of these bonds out, and in a comparatively short time it is confidently expected that they can all be replaced by the new five per cents.

The Khedive's International Court.

Hon. Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina, who has been appointed by the Khedive of Egypt one of the Judges of the International Court, lately established by the Khedive for the trial of cases in which foreigners are interested, has arrived in this city. He is here for the purpose of consulting with the Secretary of State before departing for Egypt. Our Government has taken much interest in the organization of this new tribunal, as there are extensive and varied American interests in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1874.

REPORT FROM GENERAL DAVIDSON.

General Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, telegraphs to the Indian Bureau, under date of August 30th, at Caddo Agency, announcing his arrival at that place from Anadarko, with three hundred and fifty people of the Comanche bands of Iron Mountain. One of the chiefs gave up his arms to Gen. Davidson when he surrendered. The other people were collected and brought into the agency.

THE TEN PER CENT. TAX ON BANKING NOTES.

The sixth section of the National Bank Act provides that "every national banking association, State bank or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of notes of any such national bank, State bank or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out by them after the first day of August, 1866, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." The Attorney General holds that the issue of such bills is a paying out within the meaning of these words as employed in the statute, and that not only the association or bank which receives them and pays them out is liable to the tax of ten per cent. upon the amount paid out, but that the association or bank which originally issued the bills, if otherwise pays them out, is also liable to the law. He also holds that an ordinary firm, such, for illustration, as Smith & Jones, if engaged in the business of banking, is a State banking association within the meaning of the statute. Under this ruling the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is collecting the ten per cent., much to the surprise of parties who protest against such an interpretation.

A THIN DISGUISE FOR SWINDLING.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has several large cases on hand for settlement, where large manufacturing corporations have issued their own notes and are circulating them as money, thus neglecting to pay the tax on such circulation. There are also cases awaiting settlement of railroad companies, who owe the government large sums as a tax on their separate earnings. The plea put in by these delinquents which holds these settlements in abeyance, is ignorance of the law applicable to their respective dealings. The government has given up thousands of dollars annually by allowing such a plea, not only with violation of Internal Revenue laws, but with evasions of the custom laws. Could the large number of compromise cases which the government is constantly allowing be made public, it would show that the plea of ignorance of the law is almost invariably the reason for compromising, while in reality the case was a wilful intention to violate the law, and that these compromise cases are only offering a premium to swindling the government.

POSTMASTER JEWELL TAKES HOLD.

Marshal Jewell took the oath of office to-day, and entered upon his duties as Postmaster General.

MILEAGE OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

The Attorney General has decided that the proviso in the army appropriation bill to the effect that only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointments under the United States, supersedes and cuts off the allowance of mileage to United States Marshals, as provided in the fee bill.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The Attorney General has also decided that the military forces of the United States may be employed to remove outlaws, thieves and other unauthorized persons from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Bar Meeting on the Death of Hon. John Phelan---Closing Exercises at the College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., September 1, 1874.

The members of the bar of the county held a meeting this afternoon, and took the usual action on the death of Hon. John Phelan, of the firm of Black & Phelan, and a former member of the Legislature.

The closing examinations of the college were held to-day. To-night a fine entertainment is in progress.

INDIANA FAIRS.

Shelby County.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., September 1.—The first annual fair of the Shelby County Joint Stock Agricultural Association opened here to-day, with fine prospects, the entries in the live stock department far exceeding the expectation of all. Some of the finest stock in the State is now on exhibition. The entries in all departments are larger than expected. The grounds are all that could be desired, being in a fine sugar maple grove. There is also a splendid half mile track on the ground. This will be one of the best county fairs in the State.

Tippecanoe County, Indiana, Fair.

LAFAYETTE, IND., September 1.—The attendance at the fair to-day was very large—much larger than on the second day of any previous year. The principal attraction was the fast pacing race for purses of one hundred and fifty and seventy-five dollars. There were six entries, the first money being won by Sleepy George, in 2.27¼, 2.30 and 2.34¾.

The second premium was won by Hoosier Dick. Godman's horse, Honest John, came in second in the three first heats, but was then withdrawn by his owner, on account of a ruling by the judges that he must make one more heat to win the second money.

The great attraction for to-morrow will be a fast trotting match for a purse of one thousand dollars, for which some of the best horses in the State are entered. The exhibition of imported draught horses and thorough bred cattle and horses will also take place to-morrow.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS.

VERMONT.

State Election Yesterday.

The General Ticket Successful by the Usual Majorities.

Two Republican Congressmen Elected.

Contest in the Second District Doubtful.

BURLINGTON, VT., September 1.—The election passed off quietly in Burlington, with results curiously mixed. The city gives the Republican State ticket 98 majority, and a heavy plurality for the Republican ticket for State Senators; but elects Smalley (son of United States Judge Smalley), Democrat, as Representative in the Legislature, by 89 majority. This is the first time a Democrat has been elected Representative since 1853. The regular Republican ticket for the county officers is probably elected (?) in Chittenden county, though a heavy temperance bolt on a portion of the ticket.

RUTLAND, VT., September 1.—Returns come in slowly, but the indications are that there will be but a slight falling off from the Republican majorities of 1872 on the State ticket. Several of the larger towns in the State have elected Democratic town representatives, which was effected by a coalition of the Rum party with the Democrats. Rutland elects a Democratic representative by 34 majority. Brandon and Burlington also elects Democratic Representatives by small majorities. Lieut. Governor Poland, Republican, is re-elected, without much doubt, from the Second Congressional district. Col. Charles H. Joyce, Republican, is elected by a very large majority from the First Congressional district. Geo. Hendee, Republican, is reelected by a large majority from the Third Congressional district. Joel C. Baker, the regular Republican nominee for State Attorney for Rutland county, is defeated.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., September 1.—The vote to-day has been a light one, except in the Second Congressional district, where there is a bolt. Returns come in very slowly. At twelve o'clock, reports were received from only seventy-two towns, representing about one-third of the vote of the State on a full ballot. Not for a score of years have so few voters been so refractory, or the voting so irregular. The bolt in the Second Congressional district is a serious one, and has probably resulted in the election of Hon. Lorenzo Lewis, L. P. Poland, the present Republican incumbent and regular nominee; D. C. Denison, bolting Republican, and C. L. Davenport, Democrat. Returns thus far, J. B. Mead, Granger, has something of a vote. Thirty towns give Poland 3,156, Denison 3,491, Davenport and scattering 1,293. There are unheard from fifty-two towns in the district, and them is still room for the election of Poland but the indications are against him. This same refractory spirit has been manifested to a considerable extent in counties, and even in towns. In the latter, regular nominees have been subject to the disregard and compromise on the bolting candidates elected.

The vote for Governor in the towns reported, stands: Peck 14,339, Bingham 5,101.

The straight candidates for the Senate are probably to most all cases, except in Franklin county, where Victor Atwood, Democrat, is elected. In the First and Third Congressional districts, G. W. Hendee and Franklin H. Joyce are elected by large majorities.

'FIRE RECORD.

Lucas, O.—$2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LUCAS, O., September 1, 1874.

A bank barn, belonging to a farmer named Frederick Roger, living two miles and a half northeast of Lucas, caught fire last night from the sparks of a burning tree, and was totally consumed, destroying this year's harvest and part of last year's. The loss is two thousand dollars, with no insurance.

Alliance, O.—$1,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., September 1, 1874.

The frame dwelling house situated near the Alliance rolling mill, owned by John Linter, was totally destroyed by fire about nine o'clock last night. It was insured in the Columbia Mutual, for one thousand dollars. The house has been unoccupied for a week past, and the fire is a supposed case of incendiarism.

Planing Mill at Two Lick Station, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, September 1, 1874.

A new planing mill at Two Lick Station was entirely consumed by fire yesterday evening. It belonged to the Two Lick Lumber Company.

Lebanon, Ohio—$70,000.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—A fire at Lebanon, Ohio, early this morning, destroyed the principal business block, the Congregational church, Ross Hotel, Town Hall. The loss is not estimated.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—The loss in the Lebanon, Ohio, fire is estimated to be from $65,000 to $75,000. Insurance $10,000, in the following companies: Continental, Phœnix, Ætna, Hartford, Home, Commercial, $1,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $1,000; Ætna, $2,000; Home, $3,000; North America, $500; Underwriters, $1,000.

Newark, N. J.—$57,500.

NEWARK, N. J., September 1.—A large frame building, belonging to the Clark Thread Company, at Newark, N. J., was burned to-day. The building was used as dyeing, bleaching and drying departments of the works. Loss $57,500. Fully insured.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Excitement in Henryville, Indiana, Over an Atrocious Murder.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 1.—The citizens of Henryville, Indiana, have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderers of August Gardner, who was robbed of his money and then tied to the railroad track. Bob Thomas, A. Lewis and E. Clark have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. The examining trial was to take place this evening. The greatest excitement prevails at Henryville, and if the evidence is any ways conclusive, there may be trouble to-night, as it is reported that a vigilance committee has been organized.

Six Surveyors Killed by Indians.

TOPEKA, KS., September 1.—A party of six surveyors, from Lawrence, Kansas, were massacred by Indians on Wednesday last, near Lone Tree, forty miles south and twenty miles west of Fort Dodge. The names of the party are Oliver F. Short, D. T. Short, John H. Kenchler, James Shaw, Allen Shaw and A. C. Jones. Three of the number were scalped.

Murder of a Prominent Missourian.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—The *Democrat's* Springfield, Mo., special says Colonel David Morris, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Southwest, Missouri, sixty-five years old, was brutally murdered last Sunday, in Barton county, by a young man named William P. Dickson. It appears that Dickson bought a tract of land upon which Colonel Morris held a mortgage, and proceeded to cut off timber. Morris protested against this, and in attempting to restrain Dickson, was shot six times. Dickson confessed and is now in jail.

Soldier Killed at Owenton, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—J. B. Bonhardt, of the Camp Rifles, State Guard, on duty at Owenton, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday.

Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—This afternoon, Oliver Saffin, a man thirty-five years old, shot his sister with a shot gun, in the house of his father, Judge James Saffin. Wounding her, it is feared, mortally. He has been arrested. The cause seems to have been that Oliver was drinking very hard and his sister remonstrated with him about it.

Louisville Industrial Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—The third season of the Louisville Industrial Exposition opened to-night with a brilliant display and an attendance of five thousand people. The weather is propitious and everything favorable to insure a great success to the management, and to have exerted likewise an unusual degree to make this exhibition attractive. Trains from the South for the past two days were crowded with visitors, and a great many in the South will take advantage of half rates to visit Louisville and the exposition during the month.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Enterprise Begun.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., September 1, 1874.

B. B. McDonald & Co., of Bueyrus, with a large force of laborers, bugun work on the A. and L. E. Railroad, at this place, to-day. The road is to be completed to Moxahala by the first of December. Seventeen car loads of iron have arrived.

Out for September.

With a splendid portrait of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and its usual variety of entertaining and instructive reading matter, the *People's Monthly*, and for sale by all news dealers to-day.

COLUMBUS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Prospect for a Harmonious Meeting.

Foreshadowings of the Officers, Ticket and Platform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., September 1, 1874.

The State Republican Convention, which is to meet at the Opera House to-morrow, promises to be a large and harmonious affair. The city is crowded to-night with delegates, and the prospects are that, though it is an off year in politics, the party will lose none of its old time enthusiasm, either in the making up of the Convention or formation of platform and ticket.

Captain Wykoff, the present Secretary of State, will be nominated by acclamation, as doubtless will be State School Commissioner Harvey. An effort is now being made to defeat the renomination of Judge Day and substitute Judge W. W. Johnson, of Ironton; while a similar effort will be made to remove Hosmer, the member of the Board of Public Works, whose time expires.

The platform will be almost a repetition of that adopted by the Republicans of Richland county last week, which is understood to have been drawn up by Senator Sherman. Mr. Foster, the member of Congress from the Sandusky district, is to be temporary chairman, and probably Gen. Garfield permanent chairman.

A large ratification meeting is to be held to-morrow night, in front of the Capitol, when speeches will be made by Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Noyes and other equally well-known Republican speakers.

KENTUCKY.

Something Further Promised of the Garrard Trouble.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 1.—Wm. Sellers, a prominent citizen of Garrard county Kentucky, one of the principals connected with the troubles in that county, and who had his house burned, as he says, by the Kennedy party, is stopping in this city, and will make a public statement in a few days respecting the charges referred to in Judge Osley's letter, published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* yesterday, and other communications.

CASUALTIES.

A Foot Taken Off by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., September 1, 1874.

A man named Michael Penrod had his foot cut off by a freight train at Blairsville Intersection to-day. He was attemping to get on the train, missed his footing, and fell under the train.

Epizootic in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 1.—A horse disease, similar to that of two years since, has broken out here with great violence. A large proportion of the working horses of the city are sick, and many have died. The disease is believed to have been introduced by horses attached to traveling circuses.

LYNCHING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Negro Ravishes a Little Girl at Canton, Pa., and then Cuts Her Throat---He Attempts Suicide by Throwing Himself in Front of a Railroad Train---Is Patched Up by the Doctors and Started for Jail---A Party of Unknown Men Shoot and Kill the Fiend.

(From the Williamsport Register, August 31.)

CANTON, PA., August 29, 1874.

One of the most atrocious and bloodthirsty murders that ever darkened the annals of our State occurred about four miles north of Canton last night, the particulars of which we subjoin. A Mr. James Williams, living about two miles from Minnequa, has had in his employ for the past year a negro named Albert Brown, who assisted him as a farm laborer. Brown has for a considerable time of late been given to sullenness, principally on account of a love affair in which he has been repeatedly jilted, and which worked upon his temper to such a degree as to make him a times irritable and dangerous, and he had to be constantly watched. Last evening Mr. Williams and wife made preparations to attend a meeting of the Grangers at Minnequa, and arrangements had been made for taking with them Mr. Milton Greenleaf and wife, who lived but a short distance away, but still farther from Minnequa. Williams' hired girl being afraid to stay in the house alone with Brown had promised to go over to Greenleaf's and stay with the children till both families returned.

Mr. G. and wife concluded to take a "short cut" through the fields and not go with Mr. Williams, as it would be but a short and pleasant walk, but neglected sending Mr. W. word of their intentions. After they had gone, one of the children proposed that "Cora" should go and meet the hired girl, who was momentarily expected. The plan seemed to please Cora, and she set out at once and met the girl about half way between the houses, Mr. Williams' house being hidden by a rise of ground. When the girl learned that Mr. G. and wife had started, she told Cora to run back and tell Mr. W., as he was waiting for them in the wagon. The child obeyed and the girl went on to the house. After considerable time had elapsed and Cora did not come back, the girl became alarmed and aroused the neighbors, who instituted a search for her at once, but nowhere could she be found till about two o'clock this morning, when her father and Mr. Williams found her up stairs in Mr. W.'s house lying on the floor, her throat cut from ear to ear, and her garments torn in such a manner as to leave no doubt that her murderer had first attempted to ravish her. A jury was immediately summoned and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

And now we come to the second act in the tragedy. At the Canton second section, through freight, was approaching Canton last night, engineer McKay discovered a man jump out of a clump of bushes, and deliberately walk on the track, in front of the engine. He immediately blew his whistle and rang the bell, at which the man turned around, facing the engine, and in that position awaited its approach; was struck by the cow-catcher and thrown from the track. Backing up the train the injured man was put on board, and taken to Canton, where he was identified as being the negro, Albert Brown. Medical assistance was obtained, and on examination of his wounds by Dr. Davison, showed one leg broken, and a few gashes about the head, from all of which he will probably recover. At present he lies in an insensible condition. This morning your correspondent visited the place of the tragedy, from which he has gleaned this report.

Mr. W. states that Brown was feeding the hogs when himself and wife left for lodge, and no other person was about the premises. The reasonable conclusion is that Brown seized the child—who arrived directly after the family had gone—carried her up stairs, and fully to accomplish his hellish design, murdered her, and then fled to the railroad, to end his miserable existence under the wheels of a passing train.

The room where the foul deed was committed was usually occupied by the hired girl. It has two windows, facing east; the child was found about eight feet from the door, which was spattered with her innocent blood.

Little Cora was a bright, golden haired child of five years, beloved by all who knew her. Brown had always seemed fond of her; would frequently take her upon his knee, and seemed to take delight in braiding her curls, and listening to her childish prattle.

Williams' razor is missing, which gives rise to the conjecture that it was the instrument used in the murder. Brown has been unusually morose the last week or two, threatening to do something awful, and saying that there were two persons whose throats he was going to cut.

While we were at the house, Dr. Hinkle, of Columbia, Pa.,

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

BE ASSESSED TO-DAY, Republicans.

THE August decrease in the public debt was $1,628,760.

LET no Republican voter fail to be assessed to-day, and thus be able to vote at the election in November.

DON'T put off till to-morrow the duty of being assessed, but go at once to your polling-place and have your name registered.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions will to-day be held in Ohio and Nebraska, as well as an "Independent" Convention in Missouri.

THE people of Pennsylvania are waiting with throbbing bosoms to know what the *Post* will say of the tariff *blank* in the Democratic State platform, when it plucks up courage to say anything.

THE Boston *Post* says the Democracy is "the party of the local sovereignty of the people." And, it might have added, the Republican party is the party of the national sovereignty of the people.

OF COURSE there must be a reason why the Democratic State Convention lacked the courage to proclaim itself with reference to the important question of protection to American industries. What is it?

THE annual Industrial Exhibition of Cincinnati will be opened with appropriate observances to-day, and the Mayor of that city has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to make of the occasion a general holiday.

FIFTEEN million dollars of five-twenties, on which interest will cease on the first of December, were yesterday called in by the Secretary of the Treasury—twelve millions in coupon and three millions in registered bonds.

A LARGE portion of that moral malaria which is impregnating the atmosphere of the Southern States arises from idleness, which tends first to recklessness and then to desperation. A community of idlers soon becomes a community of vagabonds. Industry is one of the chief safeguards of society. Let the South go to work.

INHARMONIOUS and violent throughout as is the Democratic party, conflicting and incongruous in its elements, and multitudinous in its differences to heal, a curious aggregation of perverse and contentious spirits—the New York *World* yet predicts a decisive victory for that party at the next Presidential election. It is the very madness of false prophecy.

IT IS to be feared that the *Post* is still aflame with malicious hatred of the black race. In yesterday's issue of that paper it characterizes their political enfranchisement as an "ill-deserved and illegally-gotten right to vote"—from which it is to be presumed that our contemporary is in favor of the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment as soon as circumstances shall permit.

IN REGARD to the critical condition of affairs in the South, it is a noticeable fact that, from the statements of Southern journals themselves, it does not appear that the negroes have been anywhere aggressive, but that in all cases the difficulties have been brought about by white men. Nothing which the colored people have done can give the shadow of an excuse for the terrible atrocities which are every day taking place in that section

WE ARE not aware that the *Post* ever lifted its voice in protest against the peculiar institution which winked at the tearing asunder of wives and husbands and mothers and children, and ignored the worst forms of licentiousness and concubinage, but it is grieved to the heart over the marriage which took place between a white person and an octoroon in this city, the other day, in order to redress a wrong. The *Post* is evidently out of gear with justice.

IT BEGINS to look as though the triumph of the Democracy in Connecticut, last spring, will not be an unmixed calamity. It is bringing home to the people such an overwhelming dilemma, that the Republican party will not lack recruits by the thousand when the great struggle of 1876 comes. It has proved to them, as if it were sent for the express purpose of doing it, the absolute absurdity of Democratic professions. And so has the party in New Hampshire, and so it is doing everywhere.

BY THE WAY, didn't General McCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, at a certain critical period during the war, write a letter declining a General's commission in the army, and recommending private citizenship as the post of honor? And does not this contrast somewhat sharply with the wooden leg won by General BEATH—the Republican nominee for the same office—in the service of his country? There are a good many Union soldiers left in Pennsylvania, yet. And they have heroic instincts—and long memories.

THE repudiation wing of the Illinois Democracy utterly refuse to be extinguished. They are now preparing a campaign document designed to rally the faithful in support of their views. It will be an argument against the platform of the hard money faction, and will show that the action basing the representation of the total vote of the State was a violation of Democratic usage, and that it gave the control of the Convention to Republican counties. There is an exceedingly pretty Kilkenny fight in prospect among the Democracy of the Sucker State, this fall.

HERE is the true story of the latest "war of races" in Louisiana. The Democracy of Coushatta undertook to compel the officers of the parish, who are Republicans, to resign. They refused to do so, of course, and organized resistance. Thereupon the whites arrested the colored leaders, some thirteen in number, including the sheriff, the collector, register, and other officials, and had them thrown into gaol. Subsequently, whilst being removed to Shreveport, they were taken from the custody of the guard by a mob of white ruffians, and murdered. We make no comments, now. But we are somewhat interested to hear what the *Post* has to say concerning it.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention will be held to-day. Candidates are to be nominated for Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the same, School Commissioner, and member of the Board of Public Works. The Democratic party in that State ought to be, and we believe will be, overwhelmingly beaten this year. A party carrying the dead weight of repudiation should stand no chance in any intelligent and honest State. The egregious blunders of the Ohio Bourbons have put a powerful weapon into the hands of the Republicans, and we believe they will use it to excellent advantage. Nothing less than the complete redemption of their State ought to satisfy them.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

All the leading journals of the country appear to agree with the opinion on several occasions expressed by the COMMERCIAL, to the effect that, notwithstanding the disappointed business anticipations of the past, there is much encouragement in the future, and that the present condition of trade in its varied aspects is really on a truer and more healthy basis than it has been since the war. The New York *Herald* of Monday says:

"Though in manufacturing districts the times are dull and the people are poor and apprehensive of the chances of the winter, yet with the farmers and all who depend upon the farmers, and in all the varied industries related to the marketing of crops there is a good share of the confidence and elastic spirit that attend upon a good season; and as all the processes of legitimate trade begin with the producer, who sells what he has and buys what he needs, there is in the elementary facts of our condition good reason for hopefulness."

The New York *Bulletin* says of the outlook that it—

"Affords no reason for jumping to the conclusion that the aggregate business this autumn is not to be good. Confidence is each day strengthening, and, with the good crops we are now assured of, there is reason for hopefulness."

The September issue of the reference book of the well-known mercantile agency of R. G. DUN & Co., of New York, whose peculiar opportunities for forming trustworthy opinions as to the condition of the business interests of the country are such as to give their official statements and conclusions much weight, says:

"Encouraging signs are not wanting. The internal commerce of the country is in a comparatively healthy condition. The indebtedness is light, stock small, and jobbers and retailers are buying prudently and in small quantities, and are thus doing business in a safe way. Above all, the crops this year promise to be most abundant, and money will soon be flowing in streams back through the country, to be generally distributed among the producers."

The Boston *Advertiser*, whilst admitting that the movement in general business is not so active as was expected by many, considers that the improvement affords good ground for encouragement, because of the hopeful conditions from which the improvement springs. It says:

"We have taken a new departure, and are just getting under way. Our progress, although slow and toilsome thus far, has been sure, and is likely to be more steady, if not more continuous, than in the past. Many bubbles were pricked during the panic, but although nominal values were largely changed, it is doubtful if the actual loss of the country has not been already fully offset by the value of the lesson which the panic taught—a lesson which would have been learned in no other way."

The Philadelphia *North American* cites a number of facts to show that events are verifying in the most agreeable presages of business activity in that city in an encouraging manner; adding—

"There is sufficient in these governing conditions to show that general business must prosper while they last; and they are increasing rapidly in the best manner now. This is an early period to encounter so much activity. It attracts more, and cannot fail to aid our Southern trade, whether that is conducted by rail or shipping. Both Boston and Baltimore report a kindred state of affairs, and the diffusion of the activity renders our local manifestation all the more gratifying."

The *Bulletin*, of the same city, notes similar indications, and observes:

"If the present fall and winter shall be less prosperous than some others gone before, it will only be because the fears engendered by last year's troubles are not yet quite banished from men's minds. There is nothing more certain, however, than that the country is entering on its new and brighter career of prosperity."

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"There is very generally a hopeful feeling among our merchants, which is also strengthened by advices from New York that the fall trade will be healthy and prosperous. Nearly all the leading branches of trade in the city report favorably, and claim an increase in business."

And the *Inter-Ocean*, after noting that a plentiful harvest stimulates every branch of commerce, remarks:

"There are evidences on all hands of a strong revival of business. We cite the new activity in building operations as the most palpable evidence of a restoration of confidence. Other evidences equally conclusive to those persons engaged in the various special pursuits and so capable of noting the smallest signs of improvement in each, doubtless exist."

Unless all the signs fail, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the fall trade, now opened, will be a good one, and satisfactory to all who have not pitched their expectations in too high a key.

AN EFFETE PARTY.

An English newspaper of recent date contained a long article, the chief purpose of which was to show British readers that in the approaching American elections they should desire the success of the Democratic party. The writer affected a profound acquaintance with American institutions, and especially with American history. Documents were referred to and even cited verbatim in proof of assertions made. In fact, the author of the article had fallen in with that profound historical romance, Mr. JAMES PARTON'S life of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and had been so much enlightened by its high philosophy and stimulated by its calm, generally philanthropic spirit, that he couldn't help reflecting its influence. He was, however, so ungrateful as to maintain perfect silence concerning the fountain of his inspiration. He was unwilling, we suppose, to destroy British readers' illusion respecting the severity of his historical studies by indicating so familiar and easily accessible a source of knowledge. The Democratic party, as this English writer triumphantly pointed out, was bitterly hostile to Great Britain in the early days of the great Republic: indeed, up until the time of the downfall of the party before the civil war, England was the standing subject of Democratic hatred and denunciation whenever the necessities of the party demanded general popular excitement. Hatred of England was almost a principle of Jeffersonian political wisdom, and in many of every attempt to excite the intensity of the old animosity as a stroke of partisan tactics might be alleged the example as well as the words of the author of the Declaration of Independence. And the appeal was the more effective because the mass of the Democratic party consisted of the very class of the population among whom, by reason of ignorance and the sway of vulgar passions, old grudges long est rankle. But, argued the writer, the party thus basely constituted and illiberally minded, perished with the triumph of the Union, and the party which calls itself the Democracy to-day is a new party, and represents liberality in foreign as well as in domestic politics, and thus possesses a legitimate claim upon the sympathy of all foreigners who desire to see the abuses of Republican rule reformed.

So wild and baseless an assertion may to some seem unworthy of notice or remark. Certainly it might fairly be so considered if only foreigners believed that the party still has a useful career before it in this country. But there are a few Americans equally credulous. It would be absurd to maintain that a political party which obtained and held the upper hand during so many years contained no good elements, represented no views which served to give vitality and success to its efforts. Doubtless "the Democracy," as the party delighted to call itself, did embody and represent certain principles, or, at least, certain aspects of American political life which may not be forgotten, and the credulous persons to whom we allude are those who trust that the Democrats of to-day, divested of some of their old falsehoods and corruptions by violence, purified from others of them by affliction, and having deliberately thrown off others of them upon reflection, are destined in their better life to take up and carry forward the work of our political development. Some of those who indulge this vain dream are, no doubt, somewhat influenced by the old tradition which attaches a certain importance to the circular or periodic tendency of events; and taking for granted that the Republican party has done its work, are inclined to expect, as a matter of course, that its place must be occupied by a party antagonistic to it in spirit and principle.

It is singular that sensible people should entertain such delusions. The Democratic party, so styled, of to-day, has literally no principles upon which it can rally the people against the principles of the Republicans as proclaimed and fought for during the last fifteen years. Absolutely the only ground the Democrats have on which to stand and contend is the name, a name consecrated by the services of those men who long ago bore it while upholding its meaning against the supporters of aristocracy and privilege, but a name afterwards utterly desecrated and degraded by those who used it as a watchword when striving to maintain the cause of human slavery. The latter champions juggled with the name. In the name of Democracy they combined to fasten his fetters on the slave, and in the same worthy name they practised all those contemptible arts by which plain and ill-informed people were made to believe that one thing was being aimed at and striven for, while the thing diametrically opposite was being done. The entire partisan methods, all or nearly all, the arts by which, during the last twenty years of its prosperity, the Democracy maintained its ascendancy, were founded upon utter contempt for the popular understanding and intelligence. The men who practised these arts belonged to the only class of mischievous aristocrats known to American history since the Revolution. But the people outgrew the arts by which they had been led and controlled, and there is no reason to believe that the venerable name which colored them can ever again be used effectually to conjure with in this country.

We may be charged with harping on old, worn-out strings, with flinging reproaches now effete and destitute of point. But why then are the changes still rung on Democracy and Democratical doctrines, if the mere words are not even yet deemed good, potent vocables with which to conjure? Doubtless a majority of those who hope for a restoration of the Democracy to power fail to comprehend either the completeness of the revolution which overthrew them, or the rapid growth of the nation in intelligence and moral discernment since their fall. They still believe in the efficacy of the ancient cries, and in the practicability of making assertions do the work of argument, and misrepresentations stand for well established facts. But it is almost enough to move a mild man's compassion to see how helpless these unscrupulous champions of Democracy appear in the new and ample dominion of light and liberty which Republican rule has constituted in the great Republic. Recalling the old times, our good Democrats know not what to make of their environment. And no wonder! To see a party in power which refuses to sanction the crimes of its own members, which exposes and punishes their corruption, and which founds its hopes of continued popular favor upon its great and worthy history, such a sight naturally puzzles and irritates alternately the surviving members of the old Democratic party, whose adherents stuck together for defense of themselves and for assault upon others, like so many thieves in a Spanish cave or on an Italian hill side. Then, the grand foreign policy of the Republican party, with its quiet firmness in upholding the right, and its liberal recognition of the worth and dignity of peace secured by honorable means, is a phenomenon hardly intelligible to men who admired the pompous arrogance and vulgar braggadocio of old time Democratic politicians as exhibitions of fine spirit and conservation of the national honor.

IN THE year 1842, when JAMES BUCHANAN was a United States Senator, he wrote a letter to a citizen of Lewisburg, in this State, which has a bearing on one or two of the political questions of the present day. Among other things, he said:

"Every day renders the great truth more and more manifest in our country, that all men are equal, and that there ought to be no distinctions among us except those which arise from superior wisdom and virtue. I hope yet to see the day when *every child* born in Pennsylvania shall have the same right to receive a common education as to breathe the native air; and when this shall be accomplished, every youth will have a fair start, and superior merit can alone win the race."

HORACE GREELEY, just before his nomination for the Presidency by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, said, publicly:

"With regard to our common schools, where a rural district contains but twenty-five or thirty families, it is simply impossible, where two or three of those are colored, to have separate schools; and in those cases, to say that black children shall not go to school with white children, is to say they shall not have any school whatsoever."

Yet this is what the Democracy of Pennsylvania, through their accredited leaders, to-day insist upon. They would have the foremost State of the Union change front to the rear on the dark ages.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Reed birds and oysters!

The road to a third term means the road to ruin.

Won't Toombs please confer a positive favor upon humanity by dying?

Judge Kelley, of this State, will be the "father" of the next House of Representatives.

Good crops appear to constitute the great feature of the year, in Europe as well as at home.

Politically speaking, that disaffected afternoon contemporary is just now between a sneeze and a sniffle.

The Ohio Democracy think of going back to the period of the old red sandstone for a Presidential candidate.

The *World* deserves credit for one thing at least—that of whistling so bravely while going through its graveyard.

Epigrammatic. Russia declines to recognize the Spanish Republic because it is unrecognized in its own country.

"The evidence of things not seen." Over two million bricks have already been delivered at the Centennial grounds.

Scalped. The great trunk railways have resolved to adhere to the stand they have taken against the scalping ticket agents.

How easy it is for the average Southern Democrat to make an ass of himself! And how invariably he avails himself of the opportunity!

The report that Secretary Bristow would shortly resign, and be succeeded by ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch, is without any foundation.

The other day, in a Washington market, a large snake was found snugly ensconced in the heart of a cabbage, which was perfectly hollow.

Feeling the ground. It is said that there was never a period in the history of the country when speculative ventures were in less favor than now.

It is a significant fact that, in the later history of railroading, whenever there has been a war of gauges the narrower always comes out victorious.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, is in favor of a third term, and says the South is with him. Who cares? The candidate would be Appomatoxed.

It is almost enough to make one lose his equine-imitty to read that in the history of achievements for this year, the first prize must be given to the horse.

One of the maxims which a great teacher impressed upon all his pupils was, "Do not be afraid to say I do not know." The *Post* never went to school to him.

Observe the benefits of a classical education. A chap who spent $1,500 to graduate from Harvard is Postmaster in an Iowa town, at a salary of $24 per year.

Treasurer Spinner has just received from a Kentucky correspondent a ten-dollar United States bank note, signed by Nicholas Biddle. It is sixty years old.

Economy? The late reduction in the clerical force in the Pension and Land Offices of the Interior Department has thrown the work of those offices very much behind.

Of all qualities that of pretension is the most absurd, but this is the latest from Newport: The cottagers have pledged each other not to call upon any one in the hotels.

Flattering. The Italian government has just sent a commissioner to this country to look into our system of common-school education, and report thereon fully to the home government.

The Manitoba government has taken steps toward instituting an investigation into the arrest and suicide of "Lord" Gordon. The suspicions of foul play are too many to be longer borne.

The New York *World* wants to show that the Democracy are a unit on the finance question, and so it counts in one of the States that have spoken on the subject, and leaves the other four out.

A looker-on in Vienna. The Chief of Engineers of the London Board of Trade has come here for the purpose of witnessing the experiments made by the United States Commission for testing steam boilers.

Pennsylvania may well claim to be the Keystone State of the Union. She gave the country the first turnpike road, waterworks, locomotive, hospital, law school, public museum, music hall and free library.

PERSONAL.

The Empress of Austria is on the Isle of Wight, kissing ragged children and carrying on generally like a woman with a right human instead of a right royal heart.

Some German workmen have written to Bismarck that for every bullet shot at him which misses him they will kill a Roman Catholic bishop; for every one that hits him two bishops; while if he is killed they will kill the Pope.

Among the visitors at Santa Cruz, a California watering place, is a San Francisco lady, the wife of a prominent stock broker, who has made herself conspicuous by wearing a hideous-looking mask of chamois leather. It is said she envelopes herself in leather to save a singularly beautiful complexion. She is alluded to in town as the woman in the yellow mask.

In the eighth provision of old Uncle John Harper's will he says: "In consideration of their fidelity to me, I give the following sums of money to the following-named colored people: To Warren, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; to Mary, wife of Jo. Romp, fifteen hundred dollars; to Kitty, five hundred dollars; to Eliza, five hundred dollars; to Helen, daughter of Kitty, five hundred dollars. These people are still living with me."

Next Saturday Professor Charles F. Hartt, of Cornell University, the well known South American explorer, sails via Europe for Rio de Janeiro, to continue for a few months his scientific researches in Brazil. His aim is to make a reconnoissance of the gold and diamond region, north of Rio, concerning whose geology and physiography but little is known. He purposes at the same time to review and add his observations on the southern glacial drift, and examine several new archæological and paleontological localities discovered on previous expeditions.

A Dubuque, Iowa, paper tells a romantic little story about the marriage of Mr. N. L. Alden, of that city, and Mrs. Abbie M. Orcutt, of Boston, which took place last week. The bride and groom became acquainted thirty years ago, and two years later were engaged to be married. An unfortunate occurrence caused a rupture, and they separated, she remaining in Boston and he going to the West. Each was married without the other's knowledge, and both had children, he five and she three. About five years ago her husband died, and over a year ago his wife passed away. Last June the former lovers met in Dubuque, made it all up, and the marriage bells rang again as aforesaid.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Accidents on the Railroad—Death of an Old Citizen—The "Intelligent Compositor" at His Old Tricks—Campmeeting, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., August 31, 1874.

On Thursday evening last, as the western bound express was nearing the bridge, near Puckely Siding, about four miles below this place, the engineer discovered two small children on the track right in front of the engine. He immediately reversed his engine, but the cowcatcher struck the youngest child, a little girl of about three years, hurling her over the embankment, a distance of some forty-five feet. When picked up she was insensible, with the blood flowing from her mouth. She lived about two hours after the accident. The little boy stepped off the track and was saved. They were children of Mr. James Moore, residing near the scene of the accident, and it is almost incredible how the little ones were able to climb up the steep embankment to reach the railroad. No blame attaches to any one connected with the train, as they were rounding a curve and were upon the children ere they would be seen. The train was stopped and everything possible done for the little sufferer.

On Friday last Pat Foley, flagman on the gravel train, after flagging an oil train at Dubois, attempted to jump into the caboose as the oil train passed, but slipped and fell on the track, the caboose passing over his left arm, mangling it at the elbow. Drs. Brown and Masson were sent for, who dressed the wound, and will try to save the arm, but it is feared that amputation will be necessary. Foley's watch, which was in his pocket, was smashed to pieces.

On Thursday last Andrew Vasbinder, one of the oldest settlers of Jefferson county, died at his residence in Rose township. Mr. Rose was in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and had resided on the farm where he died for fifty years, just half a century.

The Presbyterian congregation of Corsica held their Harvest Home on the 15th instant. They had addresses, music, &c. Dinner and supper were served in the town hall at Corsica, and the affair ended with a concert in the evening. A great many were in attendance, and all had a good time.

Your "intelligent compositor" has gotten me into a pretty dilemma, by making me say that "Rumbarger is a *thieving* town," where *thriving* town had been plainly written. Now, I had no intention of slandering our brisk little neighbor, and unless you make the *amende honorable*, I'll not dare venture up there again. You have also located Driftwood on the "Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad," a geographical feat entirely beyond my powers. It is on the Philadelphia and Erie, at the intersection of the Low Grade Road.

A great many of our citizens attended the Evangelical camp-meeting, near Reidstown, yesterday, and it is said the attendance is larger than on any former occasion.

The Democratic County Convention is now in session here. MENTOR.

A FRONTIER REMINISCENCE.

How George Bodine Lost His Scalp at the Base of Medicine Bow.

(From the Colorado Democrat.)

The recent arrival of ex-Vice President Colfax in Denver recals to mind a half-forgotten but never published incident growing out of his famous trip across the plains in 1864 or 1865. At that time Capt. Humphreyville's Company K, of the Eleventh Ohio cavalry Volunteers, was stationed in garrison at Fort Halleck, a small fortress on the Overland Stage Line, near the base of Medicine Bow Mountain. This fort has long since been abandoned as a military post, the Pacific Railroad having rendered military protection to stage coaches unnecessary. When Colfax and his Congressional party passed through Fort Halleck, the writer happened to be one of the detail of four soldiers ordered out as a special escort or scout to follow the illustrious party to Bridger Pass, after which we were instructed to return. Our mission was performed faithfully. We saw the coach with its load of notables go dashing down the other side of the range, and with merry hearts and gleeful voices turned our horses for a gallop back to the fort. As we moved rapidly along through the sage-brush and greasewood in the valley between Medicine Bow and Elk Mountains, a drove of sage hens attracted our attention and separated our party. Fatal temptation! While thought of the danger then so near us, and the horrible fate awaiting the bravest and boldest of the party—poor George Bodine. He had just emptied his carbine at a sage-hen, or grouse, when, with a chorus of horrible whoops and yells, a party of Sioux rode up out of a ravine, which, with the sage-brush, had concealed them from observation, and after discharging a cloud of arrows, mingled with slugs and bullets, at us at long range, galloped toward Bodine, who was by this manœuvre completely cut off from us. We counted sixteen or seventeen of the blood-thirsty devils, and opened fire upon them from a friendly clump of brush in which we sought shelter. Poor George! he realized his danger in a moment; his only hope of safety was in flight. His horse, though tired from its long gallop after the stage-coach, was still able to distance the scrubby ponies of the Sioux, and if he could reach the ferry at North Platte, it would be safe. Alas, for the bravest of comrades, the pride of a proud mother and father, who to this day mourn his horrible fate! His horse, frightened by the yells of the red demons in pursuit, and evidently maddened by an arrow or two which had struck it, became unmanageable, and in a fatal moment the bridle-rein broke from the side of the bit. The terrified and now unrestrained brute turned toward us. To reach us it must come in contact with the Sioux. It was an exciting race, but a hopeless one for the poor young soldier. We dashed out to meet him in his fatal race. He came closer to his circling foes. His carbine he threw away and drew his Remington revolver. This he emptied at the Sioux at close range, and two fell headlong from their saddles. We observed him crouch down forward upon his saddle as if to avoid the coming blows. But it was not for that he crouched. It was the fatal coils of the lariat, or lasso, which the next instant dropped over him, and we heard his heart-piercing shriek as he was dragged backward from his horse, which galloped past us in safety. How poor George suffered while being hacked to pieces by the fifteen red fiends, none can tell. As we galloped away we heard his horrible cries for mercy while his scalp was being torn from his head, and to this day, when thinking of that horrid incident, those screams of agony ring upon the air.

HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.

A Self-Confessed Murderer of Eleven of His Illegitimate Children.

The Lebanon *News* contains the following startling information: We are creditably informed by a gentleman that the family of Mr. Isaac Wagner, a well known distiller of whisky in East Hanover township, this county, some few years ago, returned home from near Springfield, Ohio, about three weeks ago. In a conversation he had with them yesterday, they stated that after going from this county they went on a farm purchased by Mr. Wagner, within six miles of Springfield, where they have been residing up to this time. The cause for their return is, as they stated, because Mr. Wagner was to be hung to-day for the murder of an infant child of which he was the father by another woman. Rumors of his being the father of several children with women in his employ while residing here were prevalent at the time, but their disappearance was never accounted for. Since his residence in the West he is alleged to have been guilty of the same thing, and his last attempt at destroying the life of an infant was detected by his sons and brought to justice. The excitement incident to the occasion brought out an alleged attempt at lynching him, which was avoided by his confessing to have destroyed the lives of eleven illegitimate children, of which he was the father, at various times. Upon this confession he was sentenced to be hung and, the day of execution is to-day. These are the facts as they have been given to us, and we publish them for what they are worth.

The Iron Business.

The Allentown *Chronicle* speaks discouragingly of the prospects of the iron trade, and says: "There is no use disguising the fact that the iron business in the Lehigh Valley is destined to be very dull during the next year. The furnaces are piling up iron which they cannot sell at a profitable figure, and notwithstanding the brief stiffening in the market that occurred a few weeks ago, the price has gone back to the old figures. A gentleman largely interested in the trade, not long ago made a tour through the valley, visiting the several furnaces, and at that time he came to the conclusion that iron was at its bottom figure and must rise speedily. He purchased from several furnaces, and now he is selling what he then bought at a dollar less per ton than what he gave for it. It is inevitable that those dependent on the iron business for a living will experience very hard times. Some of the men working at the ore mines are receiving but eighty cents a day for their labor, and how they and their families manage to get along on that sum is one of the wonders. Some sales of iron will probably be made in September and October, but they will not be of very great account, and trade will fail to its present state. The Allentown iron company have stored 15,000 tons of pig iron, the Lehigh Valley 3,000, the Lehigh 6,500, and the Roberts from 6,000 to 8,000."

Canada has procured for the Great Western Railroad over three hundred locomotives in this country, and considers it the best trade that could have been made, notwithstanding the duty of twelve and a half per cent.

Bouquet Johnny, who was raised to the dignity of bouquet attendant to Mr. Sartoris during the latter days of his courtship in Washington, has just returned from England, whither he accompanied the bridal party.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Help Nature to Rally.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off, and nature is endeavoring to rally the debilitated system, help the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physician or the pharmacopolist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, nervous diseases, &c., has no equal in the world. When all other tonics have failed, this effects a cure.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailsworth, E. Rahm, G. F. Johnstone, Joshua Rhoades, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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FAMILY MEDICINES.

BRODIE'S REMEDY,
A Certain, Safe, Speedy & Painless Cure
All the so-called Cure soixants, rubbers and blisters are imperfect in their application, and worthless in comparison to this newly discovered preparation, which from its really wonderful efficacy has been named "THE PAIN-LESS CURE." It has already acquired an immense popularity in Great Britain and Ireland. Its success is really a genuine and substantial one, the value of the preparation having been tried by the most severe and reliable criterion, that of "time," is not therefore, one of those temporary triumphs brought about by a high expenditure in advertisements.
This Celebrated English Remedy is now sold in packets, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEWELL INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
255 PENN AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN ON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874.
When a full attendance of pupils is requested.
Application for admission may be made this week to
JOHN NEWELL, D. D.,
PRINCIPAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time pupils in attendance and new pupils are requested.
Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.
For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 till 2 o'clock daily.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 68 GRANT STREET.
The next session will open MONDAY, September 13th. Registers giving full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, in a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use. Sewing exempted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
MWF President of Faculty.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin on the 9th of October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them.
MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill, Gymnasium, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.
MWF

ST. MARY'S HALL—[Founded A. D. 1857.]—The Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., President; the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, A. M., Principal. Board and Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, $250 per annum. No extra charges. Terms begin October 1 and February 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.
MWS

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., President. Fall Session will begin TUESDAY, September 29th. Board and Tuition per year, $450. For admission address the Rector, Rev. F. J. Clerc, D. D., Burlington, N. J.
MWS

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Located healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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People's Insurance Co.
REMOVED TO
NO. 100 FOURTH AVENUE,
"ENGLISH BUILDINGS,"
Between Wood and Smithfield Streets,
Where we shall be pleased to see our friends and patrons.
JAS. HERDMAN, President.
W. YANKIRK, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.
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DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM FRAZIER, MARTIN METZGER, FREDERICK METZGER and MAGDELENA METZGER, was dissolved on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1874, by limitation. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those to whom same is discharged at the office, No. 28

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 1, 1874.

The autumn has come, and with its coming all are looking for increased activity in business matters. The dullness of the summer months will, without doubt, be followed with greater activity during the next sixty or ninety days, when the great mass of consumers are laying in their supplies for the winter months.

It is but a vain hope, however, to say that we are to have anything like the business of past years. "Economy" is still the watchword of the individual, and as the aggregate of the individuals act, so is the mass directed.

Careful inquiry among the leading jobbers and manufacturers of the West has developed the fact that during the early part of the summer, when iron was at the lowest, they bought sufficient stocks to run them, deliverable during the summer and up to November. This is true of both classes above mentioned. From these sources there will be, therefore, but little demand until after their present contracts run out. Any demand that may be felt must come from the smaller dealers, who as a rule, buy their supplies from the jobbers.

The Western agents of some of our strongest iron houses, that are able to carry their stock till such time as it suits them to sell, inform us that there is but little demand for iron at the figures lately fixed by the manufacturers here, but that in spite of the agreement to adhere to the card agreed upon, iron can now be bought in Chicago at rates considerably under the card. The market for the past three or four months has been marked by just such discrepancies, and the impression prevails that they have been brought about by the necessities of some dealers, who were compelled to raise money at any cost to carry them into what they fondly hoped would be an active fall trade.

The same torpor that characterizes the home market is seen throughout the West. In the mining regions the managers of the mining companies are, as a rule, preparing to shut down for the winter, or to keep only such hands employed as their charters require.

Low prices are now ruling for wheat, owing to there being no export demand, and the foreign crops being more abundant than usual, very little of the crop is moving. The Chicago banks report that they are using about one-fourth the amount of currency in the handling of wheat that they usually employ at this season of the year. The fact that there is about seventy-five per cent. of a full corn crop, makes the price for that staple article of Western commerce higher than usual, and acts somewhat as a compensation for the low price of wheat.

None of our contemporaries have been predicting the good times coming, which all desire to see, but a careful and honest examination of the facts must lead everyone to the conclusion that while we shall probably have a healthful and quiet trade in almost all classes of legitimate business, there will not be such a volume of business as we have had for the past decade during the fall and winter months, and the sooner we realize this truth and act on it the better.

Money continues plenty, but hard to borrow, excepting for limited periods, and that can be on undoubted security.

—The statement made in some of the papers that the affairs of the firm of Ira B. McVay & Co. are likely to pay the creditors about 93 per cent., we learn from the Assignee is somewhat exaggerated. If the real estate belonging to that firm can be sold for its value the creditors will probably receive another dividend of 20 to 25 per cent., 50 per cent. having already been paid.

—Considerable uneasiness has been felt among those of our business men who have interests in the Lake Superior Mining Companies, over the action of the Treasury Department in ordering a tax to be collected from all such companies as issue "mining scrip" to be used as money.

The following is the order under which the special agent of the Department is acting:

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1874.

Wm. A. Gavett, Internal Revenue Agent, Houghton, Mich.: Liable to tax under section one hundred and ten for issue of scrip, tickets, notes or other obligations intended for money. Calls for returns of ten per cent. tax on all obligations in similitude of currency paid out. Questions in special cases will be considered here.

Require each company to make separate monthly returns up to November 30, 1872. After that and up to June 1, 1874, semi-annual, in either case returns must show average monthly circulation.

Acting Commissioner Internal Revenue.

Section one hundred and ten of the internal revenue laws, relating to banks, reads as follows:

Section 110 (as amended by Act December 24, 1872, section 5,) provides, that there shall be accurate return of the amount of circulation, of deposits and of capital, as aforesaid, and of the amount of notes of persons, State banks or State banking associations, paid out by them for the previous six months, shall be made and rendered, semi-annually, on the first day of December and the first day of June, in duplicate—one copy of which shall be transmitted to the Collector of the proper district, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—by each of such banks, associations, corporations, companies, or persons, with a declaration annexed thereto, and the oath or affirmation of each such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association, corporation, or company, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amounts subject to tax as aforesaid.

On this subject the *Mining Journal* has the following:

It would appear that the acting commissioner considers all corporations, companies or persons liable to a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. each month upon all notes or other obligations calculated or intended to circulate or be used as money. The general impression has been that the companies would be called upon to pay a tax of ten per cent. upon the amount of such issues, for each year, since 1865—a tax which, if legal, and its collection insisted upon, would bankrupt every mining association on the Upper Peninsula, and with them every premium paying business man in the iron district. It appears, however, that the tax of ten per cent. applies only to the banks which shall have received and paid out the notes or drafts of the companies, as will be seen by perusal of section 5, act of 3d March, 1865, which provides:

That every national banking association, State bank or State banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out by them after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which shall be assessed and paid in such a manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

An examination of the law leaves no room to doubt the liability of the companies under the section first quoted, provided the assumption fact that the notes and drafts issued were "calculated or intended to circulate or to be used as money." **This tax, small as it appears at a** casual glance, will, if its collection is attempted, be a serious burden upon the companies, and one which they ought not to be called upon to bear. We understand that while the department will insist upon having full returns from all the companies, it is not intended to levy the tax until after the next meeting of Congress, which body is alone able to afford the desired relief. Congress will doubtless act promptly in the matter, and there can be but little doubt of a safe issue from our difficulties.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 1, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1862	112¾	...	112¾	...	112¾
5-20's, 1864	113¼	...	113¼	...	113¼
5-20's, 1865	115¼	...	115¼	...	115¼
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	...	115¾	...	115¾
5-20's, 1867	117½	...	117½	...	117½
5-20's, 1868	117½	...	117½	...	117½
10-40's, coupons	113¾	...	113¾	...	113¾
Currency 6's	122½	...	122½	...	122½
New 5 per cents	109¾	...	109¾	...	109¾
Registered, 1867	116½	...	116½	...	116½
Central Pacific	90¾	...	90¾	...	90¾
Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	47½	...	47¾
Adams Express	...	...	...	...	108
Wells, Fargo Express	...	...	...	...	96
American Express	...	...	60¾	...	60¾
United States Express	...	...	46¾	...	46¾
New York Central	102	102½	102½	...	102½
Erie	24¾	...	24¾	...	24¾
Michigan Central	90	...	90	...	90
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾	73¾	...	73¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	...	...	90	...	90
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. preferred	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
St. Paul, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	...	34¾
Wabash, common	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	...	...	...	96
Fort Wayne	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Boston, Hart. & Erie	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	136	...	136	...	136
Hannibal & St. Jo.	...	...	...	...	10
Atlantic & Pacific	...	...	...	...	...
Money	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. & L.	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, old	75	...	77	...	77
Do. new	75	...	77	...	77
South Carolina, April	18	...	18	...	18
Do. July	18	...	18	...	18

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central	91¾	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	sales.
Reading	55½	sales.
United Companies, N. J.	130	...
Gold Creek	7¾	sales.
Lehigh Valley	61½	sales.
Allegheny Valley	89	...
Central Transportation Company	45	...
Empire Transportation Company	54	...
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	84½	...
Gold	109¾	...

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, September 1, 1874. }

There was an active market in many lines to-day, and the general trade movement was good. There was not any special activity in any particular, but there is a general disposition on the part of business men to carry on operations, which a few months ago seemed to be lacking in this market.

The trade in grain and breadstuffs is quite active, the movements in grain and flour comparing favorably with the most active times of the past. The August receipts of these products are very large, much above the average, and the large supply which kept continually pouring in during the month, has not seemed to be in excess of the demand. Prices have generally retained their steadiness except in the case of oats, which, at the opening of the month, were at an abnormally high figure, and fell to very nearly their previous price in the early part of August. The grain trade of Pittsburgh is increasing, and when the disadvantages of discriminations in railway freights, under which it labors at present, are removed we look to see the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania become still greater. There is no newsin reference to prices in this department, and quotations are about as heretofore.

The flour trade is at present dull. There is little coming while flour in the market, and there is no demand for it, as the new winter wheat flours are selling at lower prices and are giving good satisfaction to consumers. The quality is better than it has been for years. Old Minnesota flour is still command good prices for bakers' use. We quote as follows: St. Louis brands, $7 50; Minnesotas, old, $7 00@7 25; fancy brands white winter wheat, $7 00; choice brands Ohio red wheat, $6 50@7 00; low brands do, $6 25; rye flour, $5 75@6 00; buckwheat, 25c off, some dealers giving 25c off these prices for cash.

The market for country produce to-day was somewhat stronger than for some days past. Apples, peaches, pears and potatoes have, as all our readers know, been very much overstocked for some time, but this week the supply has decreased somewhat, and prices are consequently firmer. Butter and cheese are active and firm at former quotations. Eggs are tending upward, and show a considerable advance during the past week, being now fairly quotable at 20c for strictly fresh. This market has also experienced a fairly active trade during the past month.

In groceries the trade has not been so brisk, although there has been a steady jobbing movement. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.		Japan	35@
Fancy	25@	Fancy	25@
Choice	24c	Sonchong	28c
Prime	24 c	*Molasses.*	
Good	23c	Strictly choice N O	68c
Java	2 c	Prime	65c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	60c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Demerara	65@70c
Rio, in bulk	26c	Syrups	55c
Roasted Java	29 c		
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	07½c
Standard A	10½c	Sugar drips	07½c
Standard B	10½c	Lower grades	07@09c
Standard extra C	10½c	*Rice.*	
Standard half bbls	10½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10 c	Patna	8@9½c
American extra C	9¼c	Rangoon	6½ c
Cubes	12 c	*Potatoes.*	
Powdered	12 c	Rio	2 50
Granulated	11 c	Valentia, ₱ bu	2 75@1
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Carrots	75@
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prunes	15@18
Imperial	50c@1 00		

The bacon and provision trade is rather quiet. There seems to be less disposition to shade prices than heretofore, since the slight reduction on some articles which were being cut down. We quote as follows: Cured hams, ₱ lb, 15c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 15c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 13c; clear rib sides, do, 13¼c; clear sides, do, 14c; hams, pickled, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 15c; ¼ bbls, do, 16¼c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 17¼c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 17¼c; in 2 lb pails, do, 18c; in 5 lb pails do, 18c; in 8 lb do, 18c.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,688	Apples, bbls	72
Wheat, bush	200	Peaches, bbls	510
Oats, sacks	4,816	Wheat, sks	1,092
Butter, pkgs	39	Bacon, lbs	13
Potatoes, bush	425	Hay, bales	255
Peaches, crates	402	Ice, cars	140

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1874. }

The market for petroleum was not materially changed yesterday from the closing prices of the day previous. The prices of crude oil are now about 5c above the point which they retained for so long a period, and about the same distance below the highest point reached last week, while refined yesterday was quoted higher in Philadelphia and New York than for some months past. The general tendency of the market seems toward improvement, and as the fall trade opens we hope to see the establishment of a more satisfactory state of the market than has ruled during the summer.

CRUDE.

Spot oil, on cars, was quoted yesterday at 95c; United, at wells, 82¼@83c; do, at river, ½ 12s@11 15; Union, at river, ½ 15@1 20. Sales of 1,000 bbls United, at wells, at 82½c, and 1,000 do, immediate shipment, at 95c were reported from Parkers.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is steady and unchanged at about $1 00 for crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station; 55c at wells.

REFINED.

There is much more strength in the market for refined, under the influence of favorable reports from Eastern markets, which have experienced an upward movement of ½@¾c. We quote carbon oil in car lots at 10@10½c f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined spot and early delivery is quoted at 12¼@12½c, with sales of 5,500 bbls at those figures.

Philadelphia—Refined is firm, and is quoted at 12c for spot and September delivery.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet. We continue to quote at $1 50 for city made; $1 40 for country.

TITUSVILLE, September 1.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market were very quiet but steady and transactions were light. On the upper road the market is nominally 82½@83c. Parkers the market was nominally 82½@83c for United, at wells; pipeage paid $1 50@1 20 per bbl. In Oil City, Petrolia and Karns City the shipment, outside limit was 95@97½c. Sales, 1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 10
1,500 bbls, Parker road, spot.....$1 15
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....82½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment.....95

NEW YORK, September 1, closing August 31.—The market is a trifle firmer, with a very quiet business. Crude, 10½c; refined, 12½c bid, 12¾c asked; do in shipping order 8½c; refined 12½c for prompt delivery; 12c bid, and 12¾@13c asked deliverable by September 15th, 12¼c. Philadelphia delivery steadier and quiet; refined is quoted at 11¾c bid for early September delivery, and 12c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The market is firm; S. W. prime, 9½@9¾c; prime bbls or cases 10½c; choice, 10¾@11c; white, 12c asked.

BALTIMORE, September 1.—Crude is quiet at 8½c in bbls; cases 10½c; refined, 12½c; prime white, 13½c; straw colored, 13c; deodorized, 14½c; naphtha, 11½c; benzine, 10½c.

OIL CITY, September 1.—The market is weak at $1 10.

TITUSVILLE, September 1.—The market is quiet at $1 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 1.—The market is quiet with nothing doing. United at wells 82½@83c.

TIDIOUTE, September 1.—The market is quiet at 86c bid.

TITUSVILLE, September 1.—The market opens very quiet, without sales; quotations nominally at 12½@1 15.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 1, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
A. J. Cassiss	Warring Bros., Phila	26
Warden & O	Warden, F & Co, Phila	94
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	267
Total		509

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, September 1, 1874. }

REMARKS.—It is too early in the week to arrive at a correct conclusion as to what will be the ruling figures of the market this week; but we opine they will not differ materially from those of last week.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Yesterday's telegrams inform us that the cattle market was firm, prices advanced a shade, with the quality fresh and about medium; Native steers ranged at $6 25@8 25; Texas and Cherokees $4 00@5 75, one top lot fetching $13 00; poor stockers $3 00@4 25. Good sheep and fat lambs were in demand, but poor stock was slow sale at very low figures, sales of $4 00@6 00 for sheep, and $5 50@7 50 for lambs. The swine market was quiet, with some inquiry for livest $6 62½@7 62½; dressed were barely steady at $8 75@9 00 for grassers and $9 25@9 50 for corn fed.

HOME MARKET—THE PROSPECT.

The weather is all that could be wished, and the indications are that the rim of stock will not exceed that of last week. Whether it will be an improvement in quality remains to be seen. Those who are well posted in stock matters do not anticipate any material change in prices from those ruling during the past week. There were a limited number of best buyers in the market to-day, who looked around and made a few purchases. By to-morrow morning the Eastern buyers will be in attendance, and the bulk of the week's offerings of cattle, sheep and hogs being in, business will assume a lively aspect.

PRICES, ETC.

Thus far the quotations of last week will answer all practical purposes, and to save time and space, the reader is referred to them. To-morrow will be found a number of actual sales, from which a correct estimate of the state of the market can be gleaned.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of pig-iron and ores for the week ending Saturday, August 29, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.
S. L. M. & S. R. W.	2,235	305	...	...
A. & P. R. W. to St. Louis	680	...	10	...
A. & P. R. W. to Caron-delet	980	20	...	30
C. A. & I. R. W.	...	...	500	...
I. S. L. T. H. & I. R. W.	...	...	...	580
St. L. T. H. & I. R. W.	...	40	...	10
O. and M. R. W.	...	...	...	10
I. S. L. C. A. & I. R. W.	...	...	...	...
Total tons	3,215	1,395	540	670
Week previous	4,010	610	370	570
A. and P. R. W., lead	130	Last week	...	...
A. & P. R. W., zinc ore	500	Last week	...	...
Blooms	10	Last week	...	...

—*Monday's Republican*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, short date, 5@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull at 480¼@480¾ for sixty days and 485¼@489 for sight.

GOLD

109¾@109¾, opening and closing at the latter prices. Carrying rates 1 per cent., and for borrowing 1@3 per cents. Treasury disbursements $1,835,000. Customs receipts $250,000. Produce exports for the week $5,588,067; total since January $197,880,492, against $130,229,237 for the same time last year. Clearings $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds dull, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	117½
5-20s, 1862	112¾	5-20s, 1868	117½
5-20s, 1864	115¾	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	116¼	New 5s	112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116¾	Currency 6s	117½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds active, particularly Missouri 6s. Following are the closing quotations:

Missouri 6s	93	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, old	77	N'th Carolina, old	19
Tennessee, new	76	N'th Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	39		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong, at an advance of from ½@2½ per cent. in the general list, and 1½ per cent. on Erie. The market continued firm and advancing, excepting Erie, which declined steadily. Union Pacific and Western Union were the principal features. The market was quiet and firm during the last hour of business, and the highest quotations of the day were made. The advance ranged from ¼ to 1⅝ per cent. Shortly before the close there was a reaction of from ¼ to ⅞ per cent. Erie closed at 24½, the two extremes of the day being 25¼@23⅝. Among the sales were 10,000 shares of Western Union, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 23,000 Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 30,000 Illinois Central, 6,500 Rock Island and 10,000 Wabash. The market closed as follows:

Canton	54	Do preferred	53½
W. U. Telegraph	78⅝	Toledo & Wabash	33½
Quicksilver	39	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	109¼	Fort Wayne	96
Wells-Fargo	77¼	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60¾	Do preferred	21
United States Ex	48	Chicago and Alton	99¼
Pacific Mail	47¾	Do preferred	109½
N. Y. Central	102⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	20½
Erie	24½	Clev. Col. & Cin	63½
Do preferred	37	Hannibal & St. Jo	10½
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	73½
Do preferred	122	Panama	118½
Michigan Central	92	Pittsburgh	90
Ft. Wa. W. & C	86½	Union Pacific stock	29¼
Northwestern	38	Central Pacific bds	85¾
Do preferred	56½	Union Pacific b'ds	85½
Rock Island	102¼	Hartford & Erie	3½
N. J. Central	104	Illinois Central	108½
St. Paul	35	Bankers bills	487

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 1, 1874.

FLOUR—dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring 97¼@c; No. 2, 93@c seller September; No. 3 higher, 91¼@91⅜c; rejected 85c. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 68¼c cash; 68¾c seller September; 68¼c seller October. Oats steady at 36c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork—demand active and prices advanced to $23 00@23 25. Lard quiet; December 10@10¼c. Bulkmeats—demand good at fair prices with light offerings at 7½@7¾c for shoulders; 12½@13c. Bacon active; shoulders 9¾@c clear rib 10¾@10¾c; clear 10¾@11c. Whisky dull with an advancing tendency at 98c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 1.—In the dry goods market there was a free package movement to-day and jobbing branches showed a marked improvement. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands. Shawls, skirts and hosiery were in improved request, and side band prints were active. Cotton goods were irregular and lower in some cases; print of the Loom, a bleached cotton, is down to 13c. Worsted dress goods in better request. Ribbons, millinery and velvets in good demand, and black alpacas fairly active.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—Wool firm, with a fair demand, and stocks scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X, 44@45c; XX, 52@53c; XXX, 53@55c; medium, 52@54c; coarse, 46@48c; New York, Michigan and Indiana X, western, fine, 46@50c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 46@47c. Combing—washed, 60@65c; do, unwashed, 46@55c. Delaine, unwashed, 50@52c; coarse and medium unwashed, 39@39c; tub washed, 52@57c. No. 1 and super pulled, 40@45c; lambs, 52@60c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 1.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat a shade higher; No. 2 white Wabash $1 29; No. 3 do, $1 16; No. 1 white Michigan $1 17½; No. 1 red $1 14. Corn a shade higher; high mixed 72½c; low mixed 71c; no grade 70½c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1, 45½c; No. 2, 43½c; Michigan 45½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 02; No. 2 Milwaukee 96c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 85½c. Corn higher and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 67c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 1, 86c. Barley lower; No. 2, cash and seller September, 94c; No. 3 83c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 1.—Cotton quiet at 14@15c; Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 60@65c. Oats dull at 40@45c. Bacon—shoulders 12c; sides 14½@14½c. Sugar cured hams 16c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1 03.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 1.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 16@16¼c. Flour quiet but unchanged. Corn dull at 58@60c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard steady at 16@17c. Bacon firm at 10@10¼@11¼@11½@11¾@12c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $23 00. Bacon steady at 9¾@13¾@14. Bulkmeats firm at 7¾@13¾@15c. Lard 15½c. Whiskey 98@99c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 1.—Wheat quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn strong, advanced 1c; 74@75c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm but unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 1.—Wheat—light demand; old No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 26; extra white Michigan $1 45; new No. 1 white Michigan $1 28. Corn firm at 76c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Abyssinia	September 2	Liverpool.
State of Penn'a	September 2	Liverpool.
Cimbria	September 3	Hamburg.
Schiller	September 3	Hamburg.
China	September 5	Liverpool.
Republic	September 5	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	September 5	Liverpool.
Utopia	September 5	Glasgow.
The Queen	September 5	Liverpool.
Washington	September 5	Havre.
Main	September 5	Bremen.
Greece	September 5	London.
Minnesota	September 8	Liverpool.
Great Western	September 9	Bristol.
Russia	September 9	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	September 9	Glasgow.
India	September 9	Glasgow.
Oder	September 9	Bremen.
City of Pekin	September 9	Liverpool.
Hammonia	September 10	Hamburg.
Colina	September 11	Antwerp.
Cuba	September 12	Liverpool.
Baltic	September 12	Liverpool.
City of Paris	September 12	Liverpool.
Victoria	September 12	Glasgow.
England	September 12	Liverpool.
Great Western	September 12	Bristol.
Pembroke	September 12	Cardiff.
Rhein	September 12	Bremen.
Wyoming	September 15	Liverpool.
Belgic	September 15	London.
Calvados	September 15	Liverpool.
Australia	September 15	Glasgow.
Hohenzollern	September 16	Bremen.
Schiedam	September 17	Rotterdam.
Frisia	September 17	Hamburg.
Bristol	September 19	Bristol.
Britannic	September 19	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	September 19	Liverpool.
Rotterdam	September 23	Glasgow.
The Spain	September 19	Liverpool.
Caledonia	September 19	Bristol.
Ville de Paris	September 19	Havre.
Donau	September 19	Bremen.
Holsatia	September 22	Hamburg.
Idaho	September 22	Liverpool.
Lessing	September 22	Hamburg.
Egypt	September 23	Liverpool.
Italia	September 23	Glasgow.
State of Virginia	September 24	Glasgow.
Thuringia	September 24	Hamburg.
Calabria	September 26	Liverpool.
Celtic	September 26	Liverpool.
Elysia	September 28	Glasgow.
Canada	September 30	Liverpool.
Guttenberg	September 26	Cardiff.
Wisconsin	September 29	Liverpool.
Algeria	September 30	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	September 30	Liverpool.
State of Florida	September 30	Glasgow.
Mosel	September 30	Bremen.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth	September 5	Liverpool.
Ariana	September 16	Liverpool.
Abbotsford	September 17	Liverpool.
Vaderland	September 23	Antwerp.
Pennsylvania	September 1	Liverpool.
Illinois	October 1	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Braunschweig	September 5	Bremen.
Berlin	September 12	Bremen.
Leipzig	September 19	Bremen.
Koln	September 25	Bremen.

FROM BOSTON.

Samaria	September 8	Liverpool.
Atlas	September 15	Liverpool.
Marathion	September 22	Liverpool.
Hecla	September 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES } SIGNAL SERVICE, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 1, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WM.	CHANGE LOW WM.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	5	7	10	7	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	6	6	10	10	S. E.	Fair.
Davenport	1	10	...	...	S.	Fair.
Fort Sully	5	10	2	2	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	2	0	—0	1	N. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	2	0	—0	4	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	1	0	—0	1	N.	Fair.
Memphis	4	3	...	3	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	18	0	—0	3	Calm.	Fair.
Omaha	1	0	—0	4	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	11	—0	4	N. E.	Clear.
Shreveport	1	7	—0	2	E.	Fair.
St. Louis	5	10	—0	6	S. E.	Fair.
St. Paris	5	10	0	6	S. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	6	2	—0	3	S. W.	Fair.
Yankton	9	2	—0	3	N. W.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	3	10	+0	2	S.	Fair.
La Crosse	3	0	0	2	S.	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROBB,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., September 1, 1874.

River 5 inches and standing.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 1, 1874.

River stationary at about 5 feet. Weather clear; thermometer 78 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 1, 1874.

Weather clear and warm. River falling, with 3 feet 11 inches in the channel. Departed—Mallie Ragon, Parkersburg; Andes, Cincinnati. The regular packet E. B. Ewart left to-day by the United States Marshal to the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati Company. The price paid was five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

NASHVILLE, September 1.—River stationary, 16 feet 8 inches on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, September 1.—River stationary. Weather clear and warm. Departed—Jennie Lewis, Vicksburg; Matie, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, September 1.—Weather clear; mercury 68 to 92. Departed—Fleetwing. Port List: Up—Gen. Roberts and Eddyville. Down—Dick Johnson, Arkansas Belle, Sandy and Red Cloud. Business very light.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain.....Bougher.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning Boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated two feet and falling slowly. Navigation to the lower ports continues suspended. The weather was pleasant.

WE ARE indebted to Dr. Griffiths, of Louisville, for attention.

ONLY seventy-five ocean steamers leave the United States for Europe this week.

THE Carrie Kountz left New Orleans Thursday for St. Louis with 4,300 bags sugar, 125 tons miscellaneous freight, and 2,000 sacks salt.

THE Government dredge-boats Ohio and Oswego have finished dredging the channel opposite the mouth of the Muskingum.

THE steamer Salt Valley, Captain Dewolf, was sunk in the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, on Monday, and the Esperanza, Captain Dunlevy, on Tuesday.

THE river reporter of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing up the falling stage of water, says: "The decrease does not amount to much, as history decided that question some time since."

THE steamer Ingomar, at Vicksburg with a party of engineers, who will make a hasty survey of the worst bars in the Mississippi as she returns, will do a vast deal of good.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Wednesday, under the head of "railway news," boasts that the recent advance in the rates of the Keokuk Northern Line on freight "manufactures to the trade of the "over mortgaged city."

THE repairs to Lock No. 4 on the Monongahela having been completed, the boats go through to Geneva without reshipping of cargo. Captain Carlisle and others are happy. The hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE river editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* confesses that the "swell champion" his grandmother's slippers the day previous to the convict race, and that this proved to be Saturday is thereby accounted for. The river was blocked at Louisville.—*Cincinnati Times.*

AN inventor of Chicago is endeavoring to introduce a new style of propeller steamers a new style of propeller w

CITY MATTERS.

ATTENTION ELECTORS!

An Important Duty.

September 30 is the last day for the assessment or registration of voters at the next election.

October 31 is the last day for the payment of taxes.

October 31 is the last day for obtaining final naturalization papers.

September 1st and 31 are the days for the assessors to be at their places where elections are held throughout the State from ten A. M. to three P. M., and from six P. M. to nine P. M. to correct the list of voters and take new names.

Those who expect to vote in November must attend to the requirements of the law at once.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Great Impositions

which were carried on for a long time by our petty mullers, in their having exclusive control of all the bag flour in market, has been stopped by the flour merchants, who sell better goods at much lower prices. Dealers are no longer compelled to pay their exorbitant prices for poor goods.

F. W. JENKINS & BROS.

International Revenue Collections.

Following is the abstract of the total collections of Revenue in the Twenty-second District during the month of August, according to the books in the office of T. W. Davis, Esq., Revenue Collector:

Total collections on spirits	$ 6,258 45
Total collections on tobacco	21,742 81
Total collections on fermented liquors	16,735 90
Total	$44,737 19

Indians and Horses.

The race between three Indians and three horses, took place yesterday afternoon at Westview Park, Shaler township. The Indians were to run fifteen times around. The course, while the horses ran thirty times around. The course is by seventy-five yards. One Indian beat the horses the first round, which would argue a very rapid Indian or three very slow horses. The crowd in attendance at the race was very large and very select.

Shot at Him.

Last evening Jacob Gimber came to the Allegheny Mayor's office and made information against an old man named Vick Landgraff for felonious assault and battery. The prosecutor alleged that he met Landgraff in Philip Fress' saloon on East street, yesterday after noon, and they had some words about the bringing up of their respective children. Some opened handed blowes were exchanged, and at last Landgraff pulled his pistol and fired, the ball passing through Gimber's coat. Landgraff was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Unfilial Robbery.

Mrs. Auday, of Allegheny alleges that her son, David Auday, yesterday robbed her of a sum of money amounting to $4.00, and ran away. The money was taken from a bureau drawer in the house, and the robbery was discovered at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Auday's coffee stand is in the Pittsburgh Market House. The police are searching for the lad.

He is also under bail, we believe, in the sum of $2,000, (his mother being his security,) to answer at Court on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

A New Rabbi Coming.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday furnishes the following item of interest to our Jewish fellow-citizens: The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Eger, of Temple Beal Zion of this city, yesterday accepted a call as rabbi and preacher of the Congregation Emanuel at Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Eger has been in Titusville for two years and three months, and during his stay has by his liberal views gained a large number of friends among all classes and denominations. He has an excellent Hebrew scholar, and is thoroughly versed in the sciences. He preaches in English and German with equal power and fluency. The Congregation Emanuel are to be congratulated on the selection of this gentleman as a leader.

Young Men's Republican Club.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny was held last evening.

On motion a committee was appointed to make some arrangement with Messrs. Kleber & Bro., by which the piano in use at the club room may be returned.

On motion the House Committee was authorized to employ a collector to collect dues, and to collect all dues up to January 1st.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, a committee of three from each ward was appointed to obtain additional members of the Club.

Adjourned.

A Distressed Wife.

The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday, thus calls attention to the case of a "sorrow-stricken wife":

The following letter was received at this office a few days since:

August 21, 1874.

EDITORS TRIBUNE—Mr. Michael Doyle died a few days ago near St. Louis, on the Ohio river. He left East Liberty in December 1873, and returned to Pittsburgh on the 8th of this month and went to work. He told me his wife lived in Altoona. Please publish this if you do not know Mrs. Doyle. A. C. CLARK.

The letter was postmarked "Pittsburgh, Pa." If this should meet the eye of A. C. Clark, the person whose name is attached to the same, he or she will confer a great favor on the sorrow-stricken wife by forwarding his or her address to the *Morning Tribune* office, Altoona, Pa. Pittsburgh exchanges will oblige, for a favor by making a note of the foregoing.

Report of Fruit and Flower Charity.

The committee for August report contributions of cash—Mrs. W. J. Moorhead $3; Mr. Thompson Bell $5; Mrs. Harding $2; Mrs. Chas. Gormly $1; Orlando Metcalf $1, and at various times during the month donations of fruits flowers vegetables magazines and papers from Frank Golden, Mrs. W. P. Weinman, C. W. Backoven, Miss Foster, Miss Kate Guthrie, Miss Mary McKee, Mrs. Chas. Zug, Q. A. Zobinger, Mrs. Geo. Black, Miss Williams, Mrs. Loomis, Miss Ward, Mrs. W. J. Moorhead, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Geo. Edwards, Mrs. J. P. Wood, Mrs. Thos. Howe, Miss Black, Miss. M. Childs, Mrs. Robinson Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Harbaugh, G. W. Hallman, Mrs. A. J. Clark, Mrs. Wister, Miss Goe, Miss Ward, Miss Annie Davis, Mrs. McMasters, Mrs. Darlington, Mrs. masters Bakewell, Miss Logan, F. H. Eaton, and the Messrs. Murdoch, for handsomely arranged baskets of cut flowers.

The committee distributed during the month of August to the Allegheny Hospitals, Home for the Destitute, Widows Home, Church Guild Dispensary and Little Sisters of the Poor, 1,000 pounds of fruit, seven hundred pounds, nine baskets and five boxes of cut flowers, one hundred bunches, eight buckets blackberries, five baskets tomatoes, eleven melons, two baskets beans, thirty-five cucumbers, twenty pounds sugar, eight bunches onions, one peck potatoes, two dozen lemons, eight boxes peaches, one basket peas, one basket grapes, six fine heads of cabbage, and magazines and papers. Committee, Miss Lizzie Butler and Miss Agnes Moore.

The committee for September, Mrs. Loomis, Miss Foster and Miss Childs will be at the Rooms on the regularly appointed days, Tuesday and Friday, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., to receive contributions and make distributions among the institutions.

County Contracts Awarded.

The contracts for furnishing the offices about the court house with stationery, coal, etc., in place where no bids have been received, misunderstanding, were awarded yesterday, by the Commissioners, who met for that purpose in the office of Controller Warner. The following were the bids:

STATIONERY.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.	$79 49½
J. Q. Weldin &Co.	92 87
Stevenson & Foster	92 45
Allan Bakewell & Co.	91 94½

The contract was awarded to Messrs. Myers, Schoyer & Co. The contract amounts to about five thousand dollars.

COAL.

The bids for coal for the jail and county offices, the contract being for twenty thousand bushel, were as follows:

	Cents.
D. Steen & Sons	9
Negley & Co.	8½
Dickson, Stewart & Co.	8½
Corry & Co.	8½
Duquesne	8½

The bid was awarded to the Duquesne Coal Company, the lowest bidder.

TRANSCRIBING ASSESSORS' BLOTTERS.

The bids for this work were to be by the hundred lines, there being from one hundred and seventy-five thousand to two hundred thousand lines. There were fifty-two bid in all, two of them being irregular. One of these proposed to do the whole job for one hundred dollars, and the other bidder said in his letter that he would do the work "as low as the lowest." Of course, these two were thrown out. Of the remaining fifty bids two were for ten cents per hundred lines, and the remainder ran from that sum up to thirty cents. The names of the two parties whose bids were equal are A. P. Fulton and Henry Hoffinger. This contract has not been given out and will not be until the securities are perfect. If the securities are not made good in a reasonable time the contract will be given to the next best bidder.

Meeting of the Creditors of McKnight, Duncan & Co. and McKnight, Porter & Co.

The meeting was called to order by John S. Slagle, Esq., and the following officers elected:

President—David Robinson, Esq.; Secretary—Mr. P. D. Nicols.

A statement of the affairs of McKnight, Duncan & Co., was then read by Mr. Slagle, which shows the total assets of the firm to be $353,-859, and liabilities $317,304 37, leaving a excess of assets of $15,554 82 over all liabilities. Mr. Slagle also read a statement of the affairs of McKnight, Porter & Co., which shows the total assets of the firm to be $304,577 50, and liabilities $263,14, giving an excess of $83,824 56 over liabilities.

M. W. Acheson, Esq., made a verbal statement of the personal affairs of the different members of both firms.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Slagle:

Resolved, That the firm of McKnight, Porter & Co. and McKnight, Duncan & Co. be granted an extension of one, two, three, four and five years for their debts, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Mr. Everson remarked that he was in favor of the above resolution.

Mr. Nevin suggested that a limit be placed on the amount of money drawn out by the members of the firm, which suggestion was put into an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Slagle, but by request was withdrawn.

The resolution before the meeting was amended by leaving out the terms and conditions of the extension, and was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Acheson read a paper setting forth the views of McKnight, Duncan & Co. and McKnight, Porter & Co. A motion was made to have a committee of three appointed to draw up terms, etc. of extension papers, carried, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. T. H. Nevin, Cyrus Clark, jr., and John S. Slagle.

After an absence of fifteen minutes from the room the committee made the following report:

Resolved, That a committee of three creditors, to consist of T. H. Nevin, W. H. Everson and John S. Slagle, shall be appointed to consult with said firms in reference to the management of their business, which committee shall have power to select some discreet and competent person to supervise said business, at a salary to be paid by said firms.

Before adjourning the signatures of the creditors present were obtained.

PITTSBURGH, S. S., } P. D. NICOLS, September 1, 1874. } Secretary.

COAL MINERS IN COUNCIL.

DELEGATE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

Adoption of a Price for Mining.

System of Mining to be Left to the Various Banks--The National Miners Association---Delegates to the National Convention Elected---Statements of Troubles with Operators.

The Protective and Progressive Association of Coal Miners, of Allegheny and adjoining counties, met in convention yesterday in the Temperance Hall, southwest corner of Market street and Third avenue.

Morning Session.

The Convention assembled at ten o'clock, and was called to order by President William Sweet, George Archbold acting as Secretary and W. D. Woolslayer, Esq., Assistant.

Mr. Woolslayer offered a preamble and resolution, in the nature of a warning to the reporters of the press to give fair reports of the proceedings, or they would hereafter be excluded. The resolution was adopted.

REPORTS FROM THE PITS.

The list of pits was then called over by the Secretary, and the delegates responded as follows:

Gray's Lower Pit, Saw Mill Run—The men have been on a strike for about seven weeks for four cents, and are standing out as strongly as ever.

Castle Shannon—Peter McGuiter reported that they had been offered half a cent per bushel some two months ago, and the men had gone out. About forty "blacklegs" are now at work.

PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.

Bell's Pit—The men are out demanding four cents.

Negley's Pit—Thomas Miller reported that they had been out on a strike thirty days, and were as firm as ever for four cents.

Camp Hill—Wm. Chambers stated that they had been idle there since Saturday week. They were working for four cents, but were told that they could work no more until they would work for less, but what that would be the parties were not prepared to say.

Fort Pitt—Peter Maginnis reported that they want four cents if the Central Road men come out. If they do not, they do not propose to make the demand.

A delegate—Do your men propose to abide by the decision of this Convention?

Mr. Maginnis—We propose to stand with the majority.

Cherry's Pit—A delegate reported that they were striking for four cents.

Oak Ridge—A delegate reported that they were out for four cents.

National Pit—Mr. McConnick said they were out for four cents, but were willing to go to work for three and a half if the Central Railroad men do not come out.

Hunsinger & Miller's Pit—A delegate reported that they had been out thirteen weeks for four cents, and are willing to stand.

Round Hill Pit—A delegate reported they had been on a strike for three weeks for a dollar a ton.

Briar Hill—A delegate reported the men on a strike. They were asking for four cents a bushel.

Midway Pit—A delegate stated they were out for a dollar a ton, and had refused to go to work at the old price.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Sandy Creek—Mr. Woolslayer reported the men at work. They think they are doing as well as at any time during or since the panic. He had received pictures voted to Governor Hartranft. They were receiving seventy cents a ton over 2 tight box and three and a half cents a hundred over an inch and a half scum.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

None of the pits were represented on the line of this road.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Oscoolo Pit.—A delegate said they had been out on a strike six weeks, but they were now at work for seventy cents a ton, gross.

Keeling's Lower Pit—A delegate reported that they are getting four cents, and are not filling any one else's contract.

Reicher's Six Mile Ferry—Mr. Cochran reported that they were doing nothing at present.

Rock Run—Mr. Brickens reported the men out for four cents, and determined to stand.

Black Run—Mr. Scheuter reported that they were out for four cents, and propose to remain out until they get it.

Roberts & Jenkins'—A delegate reported about a dozen stacking coal, and the others out for four cents.

Love's Pit—A report was received that they were standing out for four cents.

Horner & Robinson's Pit—Mr. Householder said that he was out for four cents, and intended to stand for four cents. The men are now out.

Jones' Pit—A delegate reported three or four white men and eight negroes at work by the day. The balance of the men are holding out for four cents.

Robert's Pit—Reported as out since the 20th of June. They had been offered three cents and three and a half, but the men were determined to stand out for four cents.

Hodgin's Works—Reported a few men at work, but the remainder out for four cents.

Logan's Pit—Reported as working at four cents.

Wagner's Pit—All but three men were reported working at three and a-half cents.

Wetzel Pit—Men reported to be all out for four cents.

Steib's Upper Works—Men out for four cents.

Richard Bell's Lower Works—Mr. Murphy reported that the operators wanted them to work for three and a half cents. Men are now at work. The men are now out for four cents.

Clark's Lower Works—Mr. McCreery reported that the men started on the 2nd of June. They intend to be ruled by the lower pits.

Clark's Pit—Reported that the men have not been at work since the first of May. Mr. Clark says he does not want any men to work until there comes a change in the times. Owners Clark's also reported that at Frazier & Fry's Pit men had gone to work at two and three-fourths cents.

Stone's Pit—Mr. Stone reported the men out for four cents.

REPORT FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Mr. Brown, from Steubenville, Ohio, made a few remarks to the Convention. He stated that the men had just gone out there on a strike, and they were waiting to see what this Convention would do in order to decide upon their own course.

Mr. Woolslayer moved that a committee of ten be appointed to prepare business for the Convention at the afternoon session. The motion was carried, and the following named persons were selected to constitute the committee: Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Miller, Wilcox, Bottomly, Conway, Brackens, Smith, Young and McGonnigle.

Mr. Hunsinger, of Steubenville, was requested to meet with the committee.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at one o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, President Sweet in the chair.

Considerable time was spent in discussing the question whether persons not delegates should have a voice in the Convention. It was finally decided to allow all present to speak, but to permit delegates only to vote.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

Mr. E. R. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Business, presented the following report, which was read by the Secretary:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Your Committee beg leave to report by offering the following business to be transacted in the following order:

First—Shall we determine the price of mining coal, and what shall be the price?

Second—Shall we establish a uniform system of Coal Weights?

Third—What shall we do to further the interests of the Miners' National Union?

Fourth—Shall we send delegates to the National Convention?

Fifth—What method shall we adopt of defraying the expenses of this Convention, rent of hall, &c.?

Sixth—Shall we establish funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates to the National Convention?

On MOTION, the report was adopted.

PRICE OF MINING COAL.

The first item in the report, "Shall we determine the price of mining coal, and what shall be the price?" was taken up.

Mr. Park moved that the Monongahela, or wherever this Convention has jurisdiction, the price for mining coal be fixed at four cents when coal is mined by the bushel.

Mr. Smith thought the better plan would be to make the system of mining by the ton a uniform one. He moved as an amendment that the price of mining be fixed at seventy cents per ton, and that the system of mining by the ton be made uniform.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Chalmers said that he thought that if the market justified their asking four cents per bushel, those who are working for seventy cents a ton, and have bound themselves to continue to do so for a year, were doing a great injustice to those who are on a strike demanding four cents per bushel.

Mr. Campbell advocated the necessity of adopting a uniform system of mining.

Mr. Woolslayer thought the Pittsburgh market justified them in asking four cents, but he thought now was not the proper time to make the demand. The operators do not care whether they mine by the bushel or ton, but within three or four weeks the case will be different, and he thought if the demand for four cents were made then the miners could get four cents by the asking without a strike.

On leave, Mr. Archbold moved that no one be allowed to speak more than once on each question, and that no one be allowed to speak more than fifteen minutes while on the floor.

The motion was, after some discussion, adopted.

Mr. Miller said there were 1,100 men working under articles who were not represented here, and he thought it doubtful if they could succeed in a demand given to parties so long as they had so many to contend against.

Mr. Gross moved to amend by adding to the motion the words, "or the equivalent by the ton system."

After considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted.

The question then recurred on the motion as amended.

Pending further action, the President introduced to the Convention Mr. Findly, President of the National Organization, who addressed the Convention at considerable length.

PRICE OF MINING FIXED.

The question as to the price to be fixed for mining was then, again, taken up and after some further discussion it was decided that hereafter the price be four cents per bushel or seventy cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The question as to the establishment of a uniform system of mining was next taken up and discussed, the difference being as to whether it should be by the bushel or ton, and on this considerable discussion occurred.

Mr. Campbell was of opinion such an arrangement as would ensure justice. He had mined from twenty-five to forty bushels of coal for one dollar, and knew from experience the changes that were constantly made.

Mr. Chambers was in favor of a uniform price of mining, irrespective of the changes.

Mr. Park was of similar mind, but he thought that the Convention were attempting too much. One thing at a time would be better. He was in favor of the tonnage system, but did not think it could be universally carried. If, however, in any bank the workmen saw an opportunity to secure this point, why, of course, let them adopt it.

Mr. William Miller did not think the meeting was called to consider this question; there were many employers who were in favor of it, but not all.

Mr. Park—Well, if employers are in favor of it, don't touch it. They will beat you three times out of five.

Mr. Smith did not want to throw any obstacles in the way of business, but the tonnage system is the only just and fair one; for 2,000 bushels to the ton seventy cents would be a fair price. Where he was working 2,200 buskels was considered a ton.

Mr. McGregan did not want any rule made that could not be lived up to.

Mr. Street said there were objections to the system and he was sorry to hear so much importance placed upon it. If, he said, you are to redress grievances and then organize you will wait till you are grey. You must organize first. We must adopt plans and then proceed to make every arrangement to carry them out. Take Davy Crocket's advice, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." The way to do it is to send sober, intelligent men to our conventions—men who will listen, learn and then act for the best good. It is not more than a year since we had the screen bill—then we were into the nut coal question and now it is neither that we are discussing. The operators say we are not consistent, and this action would make it appear so; showing lack of due consideration. We have as intelligent men in our ranks as the coal operators, and are able to command our rights as the coal operators. We have already successfully met them, and can beat them again if we have right on our side.

On motion, it was decided to leave to each bank the question whether they should mine by the bushel or ton.

The question as to what should be done to further the interests of the Miners' National Association was then taken up, and, after short discussion, Mr. Archbold presented a resolution favoring a convention in each district, to be held at the earliest possible day, for the purpose of electing delegates to the meeting of the necessity and importance of the National Association.

The resolution was adopted and, on motion, Mr. Archbold was instructed to arrange meetings for the parties of the Pan Handle road, the Central district, the Connellsville Road and on the Monongahela, and announce the same from the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The question as to the sending of delegates to the National Convention was then taken up, and it was decided, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, was decided in the affirmative after considerable discussion.

Much time was consumed in discussing assessments for expenses, the question of adjournment, &c., after which Messrs. Z. Park, W. D. Woolslayer and Jacob Speecher were elected delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. Hartley then called a contract prepared and executed by the Waverly Coal and Coke Company, with their men, in the form in which the price of mining is fixed at two cents per bushel for lump coal, and one cent per bushel for nut coal. The contract is for one year, and stipulated that sixty days' notice must be given before the breaking of the contract, and the miner must leave his room (in the pit) in good order, and give up possession of it to anyone who demands it, on pain of his leaving the company's employ. It also provides that ten per cent. of the wages earned by the miner shall be held by the company as security for the fulfilment of the contract, and in case he quits work without giving the sixty days' notice, said ten per cent. to be forfeited, the contract to be a receipt for the same.

Mr. Wallace thought a contract was made in the "panicky" times, and was a necessity for bread and butter. About the twelfth of August the miners asked an advance of wages. They were refused, and after that, pending arbitration, the question of their rights they decided to put out but one car load each per day. On finding this the company stopped that, and on their refusing to submit sent a written notice to the men that their contract being violated their ten per cent. withheld was forfeited and they must leave the houses occupied by them.

Mr. Wallace asked the assistance of the Convention for these men who would endeavor to obtain their rights at law.

The Convention soon after adjourned.

ALLEGHENY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of the City Controller for August.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny City, has promptly furnished the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of that city, for the month of August:

RECEIPTS.

City taxes, &c	$ 19,743 93
Markets	1,330 75
Diamond Sales	174 00
Second Ward Scales	279 20
Fourth Ward Scales	17 90
Wharves and landings	319 80
Inspector Wood and Bark	208 30
Fines and forfeitures	392 51
Delinquent taxes	3,305 09
Ground rents	143 31
Dividends approved	145 00
Water bonds sold	75,330 85
Interest on unexpended balances	374 70
Loading and unloading	1,023 55
Sewer construction	2,728 83
Opening and widening streets	1,023 55
Water rents	34 00
Second assessment water rents	200 00
Water permits	1,025 00
Sale of ferrules	118 00
City property bonds	90,349 70
Water ground rents	30 00
Poor fund, No. 2	28,123 56
Total	$175,603 40

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 2,885 91
Interest	525 00
Fire Department	4,791 62
Streets	8,100 37
Sewers and landings	1,243 39
Police	380 67
Contingent fund	3,047 32
Water Works	3,175 58
Lights	9,903 14
City property	113 38
Grading and paving streets	4,166 32
Sewers	13,609 90
Board of Health	3,276 42
Park Commissioners	218 50
Interest on sewer bonds	1,579 00
Special assessment for opening and widening streets	105 00
Interest on park bonds	5,139 00
Markets	35 00
Poor fund No. 1	14 00
Poor fund No. 2	9,670 29
City's portion on main sewers	24,062 00
Bills payable	2,346 66
	10,000 00
Total	$106,801 11
Balance in Treasury August 1	$102,773 53
Receipts for August	175,603 40
Total	$278,376 93
Disbursements	$106,361 18
Balance	172,015 80
Total	$278,376 98

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

German Savings Bank	$7,507 90
Franklin Savings Bank	87,507 90

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Adjourned Meeting of the Democratic Convention---Alex. G. Cochran Nominated for Congress by Acclamation.

Yesterday morning the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third Congressional district, was held in the Common Council chamber of Allegheny City. Shortly after o'clock Commodore John Rogers, the chairman, called the Convention to order and announced the purpose of the meeting.

The roll was called by the Secretaries, Messrs. Joseph S. Lare and Wm. S. Reno, and fifty-two delegates were found to be present.

Mr. Wm. H. Reed now moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Congress for the North Side district, which motion being seconded was carried, and nominations being in order, Malcolm Hay, Esq., nominated Alexander G. Cochran, of the Seventh ward, in a few words, a member of the legal firm of Gazzam & Cochran, of this city. There being no other names suggested, Mr. B. F. Jones moved, and Mr. Cochran be nominated by acclamation, which was done.

A committee of three, consisting of Malcolm Hay, Esq., Col. McKelvy and Mr. White, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Cochran and inform him of his nomination. Mr. C. was found and escorted into the room of the Convention by the committee, and received with cheers. In response to calls he addressed the Convention at considerable length, thanking them for the high honor conferred upon him, and setting forth the political situation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cochran's address, the Convention adjourned.

At ten o'clock this morning the Senatorial delegates of the forty-second district will meet in the same Council Chamber to nominate a Democratic candidate for the State Senate, and in the evening at seven o'clock the delegates to the First District Convention of Allegheny county, comprising representatives from the eleven wards of Allegheny City, will meet at the same place to nominate three Democratic candidates for the General Assembly. The only candidates for the Senate are Col. Samuel McKelvy and J. M. Smith, and among the candidates for Assembly are John Swan and Peter Fairley.

MAYOR'S OFFICE BUSINESS.

The Official Report for the Month of August.

Following is the report of Major Will. M. Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, of the business transacted at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office during the month of August, just closed:

CASES DISPOSED OF.

Drunkenness	310
Disorderlies	369
Vagrants	40
Suspicious persons, etc.	20
Court cases	5
Total	737

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Committed to jail	228
Committed to Workhouse	119
Discharged	74
Paid fines	316
Total	737

RECEIPTS.

Fines, &c	$1,451 50
Police fees	258 85
Commitment receipts	370 00
Town license	800 00
Dramatic license	50 00
Total	$2,942 35

REPORTS OF DEPUTY MAYORS.

Deputy Mayor James Salisbury disposed of seventeen prisoners, six drunks and eleven disorderlies. Ten paid fines, five were committed to jail, and two discharged. Returns $34 65 as fines, forfeitures, etc.

Deputy Mayor Mitchell had fifty prisoners. Thirty-one paid fines, six went to jail, five to the Workhouse, and eight discharged. Returns: Fines, forfeitures, etc., $200 45.

Deputy Mayor Irwin had forty-four prisoners. Twenty-one paid fines, four went to jail, six to the Workhouse, and thirteen discharged. Returns from fines, etc., $227 20.

Deputy Mayor Barker had fifty cases. Twenty-six paid fines, eleven went to jail, one to Workhouse, eleven discharged, and one handed over to Guardians of the Poor. Returns $81 45, fines and forfeitures.

The reports of Deputy Mayors Greer and Heiselbaye not yet been handed in.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court--Judge McCandless.

In this court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of:

C. J. Rhodes, bankrupt. Register's report of distribution among lien creditor's approved by the Court.

Constantine Oeser, bankrupt. Petition for allowance of counsel fees presented and referred to Register Shaper.

Ethal Cook, assignee of Cook, Davis & Leach, bankrupts, vs. B. Manly and Adams Davis, A. J. Foster, Esq., of Erie, was appointed master to take testimony and make report, in the place of A. B. Force, Esq., resigned.

Allegheny Police Committee.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening. The pay rolls, amounting to $3,938 35, were approved. Bills to the amount of $79 were also approved. The report of the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the month was presented and approved, after which the Committee adjourned.

Information Wanted.

Any one knowing of any of the descendents of Enoch or Jacob McVey, who moved to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh in the early part of this century, will learn of something of interest by addressing Box 181, Pittsburgh, Pa. Exchanges please copy.

THE SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Meeting of the Allegheny Board Last Night---Annual Reports---Charges and Counter Charges---All Withdrawn, and a Serene Conclusion.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening, President King in the chair. There was a full attendance of members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the Seventh ward was read, asking for the confirmation of teachers in that ward, as follows:

Milton Jones, Principal; Miss Mary E. McClelland, Assistant Principal. Grammar Department—Misses Mary E. Hays and Adda Wadsworth. Intermediate Department—Misses Lida J. Henderson, Lizzie Parkhill and Mary E. McCall. Primary Department—Misses Mary Jamieson, Emma George, Maggie Alston and Jennie Maxwell. The election of these teachers was confirmed by the Board.

The election of Miss Mary Collyer, as Principal of the schools of the Eighth ward was confirmed.

The election of Miss Mary L. Jones to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Lizzie Renwick in the Sixth ward, was confirmed, Miss Martha L. Mason was also confirmed as teacher in the colored school.

The annual report of the Committee of Inspection was read by President King.

The report sets forth that as heretofore, the committee divided itself into six sub committees to which were assigned the work of inspecting and examining the several districts. It was resolved by the committee to examine only in the highest grammar school in each district, and in the following branches—Reading, spelling, grammar, ship and arithmetic. The examinations were conducted in writing and were highly creditable. The least per centage was 80, and the highest 87½. The average per centage made by all the schools (except the colored school) is 72 1-5. The course of the City Superintendent, John Davis, was highly spoken of, and the sympathy and co-operation of the Board of Control and the principals and patrons of the schools were bespoken for him. Things of a very unpleasant nature, which have occurred during the past year, were spoken of in the report in terms.

Some discussion ensued as to the adoption of the report. Some portions were excepted to by one or two members, and it was moved to amend the report by striking out portions which reflected to some extent upon the Board, and other portions which referred to unpleasant transactions during the year.

An amendment was offered to the effect that the passages excepted to be not printed in the annual report.

Mr. Walton moved to amend further by referring the report back to the committee. The motion, in the form in which it was presented was which had existed and still did exist, was specially deprecated. Also, the fact that no report omitted to be given in regard to all the various wards.

After some further discussion Mr. Walton's amendment was adopted, and the report was referred back to the committee.

The annual report of the Secretary, Mr. C. W. Benny, was next read. It embraced the usual statistics, and was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The report sums up the receipts for the year, from all sources, as follows:

Balance on hand, June 1, 1873	$ 27,885 52
Receipts from school taxes	96,145 70
Receipts from State	75,603 00
Receipts State appropriation	8,224 00
Receipts bonds and other sources	53,453 34
	$261,709 96

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries paid teachers	$100,531 71
Salary paid Superintendent	1,600 00
Salary paid Secretary	500 00
Salary paid Janitors	65 00
Paid for fuel, &c.	27,079 71
Purchasing grounds	16,493 68
Building and furnishing houses	58,437 50
Renting and repairing	3,070 90
Interest on bonded debt	82,941 37
Balances on hand	14,431 67
Total	$261,709 96

The estimated value of school property is $902,200 00. The bonded indebtedness is $902,-000 00. Value of unincumbered real estate $470,267 80.

The report of the Committee on Colored Schools was read, adopted and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Night Schools was similarly disposed of.

The bond of the Allegheny Trust Company, the new depository, was offered. It was suggested that the bond be referred to the Finance Committee for further discussion, the bond was read and approved.

The Secretary announced that the balance now in the hands of Samuel Shaw was $1,023 55.

On motion the balance was ordered transferred to the general fund.

A number of bills were then presented and approved.

Mr. Denney offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed, hereafter, to invite proposals from the banks of Allegheny, for the school moneys, by a circular addressed to the cashier of each of the banks, and that the proposals be opened and the award made at the regular meeting in June, of each year.

Mr. Benner also offered the following:

Resolved, That section 9 page 31 (in last annual report), be amended so as to read for one week, including the 25th of December and the 1st of January, and the week commencing the Monday next before the 1st of April.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. D. L. Smith read a paragraph from the Wallace bill, that, in his opinion, changes the manner of election of Controllers, and also materially many sections of the School law of the State. He moved that the matter be referred to the committee on Legislation. Carried.

Mr. D. L. Smith read a series of charges against Prof. J. M. Conroy, Principal of the Fifth ward Public Schools, setting forth that he had published articles in the papers of the city insulting and disrespectful to the Board of Controllers, and having a tendency to demoralize the feelings of the pupils. The articles disrespectfully to the action of a sub-committee of the Board of Controllers, by charging them with unfairness and dishonesty unworthy of gentlemen. The statement of Mr. Smith substantially was that the charges in question, holding the position of Principal of one of the most respectable schools in the State, should be divided itself into six sub committees to which were assigned the work of inspecting and examining the several districts. It was resolved by the committee to examine only in the highest grammar school in each district, and in the following branches—Reading, spelling, grammar, ship and arithmetic. The examinations were conducted in writing and were highly creditable. The least per centage was 80, and the highest 87½. The average per centage made by all the schools (except the colored school) is 72 1-5. The course of the City Superintendent, John Davis, was highly spoken of, and the sympathy and co-operation of the Board of Control and the principals and patrons of the schools were bespoken for him. Things of a very unpleasant nature, which have occurred during the past year, were spoken of in the report in terms.

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An amendment was offered to the effect that the passages excepted to be not printed in the annual report.

Mr. Walton moved to amend further by referring the report back to the committee. The motion, in the form in which it was presented was which had existed and still did exist, was specially deprecated. Also, the fact that no report omitted to be given in regard to all the various wards.

After some further discussion Mr. Walton's amendment was adopted, and the report was referred back to the committee.

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